The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Adoption of the Equal Suffrage Bill.

Exciting Contest and Spirited Speaking.

ABLE ARGUMENT OF GOV. BOUTWELL.

All Motions to Table or Postpone Voted Down.

A Square Vote on a Plain Proposition.

The Bill Passed by an Immense Majority.

A BILL TO ADMIT COLORADO REPORTED.

The Senate Debate on Reconstruction Continued.

Speeches by Mr. Nesmith and Mr. Wade.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

THE SUFFRAGE BILL PASSED.

The contest on the Negro Suffrage Bill to-day in the House, the votes on the various propositions, and the final passage of the bill as it was originally reported by the Judiciary Committee, occurred just as predicted in my dispatches of last evening.

The first motion was to lay on the table, which was lost by a strict party vote—46 to 123.

Mr. DARLING's motion to postpone was lost by 34 to 134—the ayes being all Republicans, the Democrats voting solidly against it.

The motion to recommit with instructions was then lost by ayes 53, noes 117—the Democrats voting with the radicals against it.

On the passage of the bill, the vote stood 116 to 54, the entire Republican strength being cast for it, save some seventeen or eighteen.

By voting with those Republicans favorable to qualified suffrage, the Democrats could have prevented the passage of the bill. But as they offered no attempt to drive the Republican majority into a division on the subject, that majority promptly united and passed the bill by an astonishing and overwhelming vote.

Messrs. CLARKE, of Kansas, JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, and BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, spoke upon the bill prior to the voting. Gov. BOUTWELL's closing speech in favor of the bill was by far the most powerful and logical, as well as classical effort made in its behalf. He was listened to with the most marked attention.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

The Reconstruction Committee will at once begin to send for persons and papers in accordance with the joint resolution which has passed both Houses. Nothing is yet known of the probable action of the committee, but an impression prevails that a constitutional amendment, embodying, perhaps, several of the principle points already submitted in the amendments before the House, will be the first matter reported by the committee. The unity of the nation, the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the change of the basis of representation may be considered among the points which will be touched by the proposed amendment.

THE TREASURY AGENT INVESTIGATION.

Senator NORTON's resolution calling for a commission to investigate the acts and management of Treasury Agents in the receipt and disposition of cotton in the Southern States, is to be urged upon the Senate. The investigation is suggested by facts that have recently come to light, which show that immense frauds have been practiced upon the government, especially (as the investigation suggests) by the results of operations in Western Florida and Southern Georgia, where, as is alleged, out of more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand bales that came into the hands of the agents, but twenty-one thousand are accounted for in the final disposition. Such are the facts asserted by those who demand an investigation.

ADVENTURES OF A $1,000 CERTIFICATE.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has made a decision relative to the ownership of a thousand dollar certificate of indebtedness which, it appears, was stolen out of the mail. The certificate is dated Aug. 10, 1864, payable in one year after date. It is payable, in fact, to the bearer, the name of the payee being omitted. On the 10th day of August last, the day the certificate was due, the holder in New-York mailed it to Washington. It appears the certificate was abstracted from the mail, and a few days afterward was bought by innocent purchasers in Boston, who forwarded it to the Comptroller of the Treasury for redemption. In the meantime the original holders in New-York gave notice of their loss, and asked that payment be stopped. The Comptroller decides that the Boston claimants, the last holders, are the lawful owners of the certificate, and must receive the money.

CROWDS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

An unusual pressure was made upon the President to-day by visitors on official business, and his reception continued uninterruptedly from 10 o'clock this morning until 5:30 P. M. After an hour's recess Mr. JOHNSON again commenced the labor, and a large number of persons are at this time (9 P. M.) in waiting for an audience. Among those who had an interview with the President this afternoon was a delegation of ten gentlemen from New-York, who urge Mr. SMYTHE, President of the Central National Bank, for Collector. These gentlemen stated to the President that they represented two hundred millions of dollars. Among them are Messrs. H. B. Claflin, R. H. Bedell, F. S. Winslow, Francis Skiddy, Gen. Strong, and Mr. Townsend.

RAILROADS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Recently Representative BIDWELL introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, Oregon, and which will probably soon be favorably reported on by the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad. The bill also authorizes the Puget Sound and Columbia River Railroad Company to construct a road to unite with others on the Pacific coast. The usual grants of lands and other privileges are conferred.

RECEPTION BY SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

The first evening reception of Secretary MCCULLOCH and lady took place to-night, and was attended by a very brilliant assemblage of distinguished guests. The spacious parlors of the Secretary's residence were crowded for several hours with the throng of elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Secretaries Stanton and Wells, Senator Harris, Hon. Freeman Clarke, Messrs. Pomeroy, Banks, Brandegee, Smith, Defrees, Laflin and others of the House, Gen. Greene, Hon. C. M. Depew, Mr. Jennings, of the London *Times*, with several *attachés* of the Legation, and many others.

RECEPTION BY THE SPEAKER.

Speaker COLFAX's first reception was also held to-night, and that gentleman's commodious residence at No. 6 Four-and-a-half-street, was crowded with his friends, whom he met with that genial and cordial welcome for which he is noted. Secretary HARLAN, many Senators, and nearly all the members of the House, with many private friends, paid their respects to the Speaker, the number of elegant ladies present being quite equal to that of the other sex. The gay season in Washington is now fairly inaugurated, and will continue with much vigor for the next six weeks.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S STATEMENT OF THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Secretary MCCULLOCH says that he has no recollection of having made the statement that he had revised his estimate of cotton supply for 1865–66, so as to put it at over one million seven hundred and fifty thousand bales.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

Messrs. HIRAM BARNEY, F. SKIDDY, BEDELL, TOWNSEND, CLAFLIN and WINSTON, of New-York, arrived here this morning, and obtained an interview with the President. It is said their business is in relation to the Collectorship of that city.

ASSESSOR APPOINTED.

Col. HERVEY CRAVEN has been appointed Assessor of the Eleventh District of Indiana, *vice* WM. PIERCE resigned.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session, confirmed the following nominations:

ROBERT B. VON VOLKENBERG, of New-York, to be Minister-Resident of the United States to Japan, *vice* CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, declined. EARL BILL, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Idaho. MARTIN T. RYDER to be United States Marshal for Western Tennessee. JAMES H. ALVORD, of Idaho Territory, to be United States Marshal for the District of Idaho.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Mr. MORGAN presented the resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, recommending that Congress take such action in relation to the Paris Exposition in April, 1867, as will give the United States a favorable opportunity for competing with other nations at that exhibition. They were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MADISON'S WRITINGS.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on the Library, reported a joint resolution for the distribution of the 500 copies of the writings of JAMES MADISON, published by authority of Congress, among the different State libraries, departments, &c. It was passed.

REGISTERS FOR BRITISH BUILT VESSELS.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the issue of American registers to certain British-built vessels owned by American citizens; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

EXTENDING TIME FOR WITHDRAWING BONDED GOODS.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the House bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses.

TELEGRAPH TO THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. MORGAN also reported a bill to authorize the construction of a telegraph line between New-York and the West India Islands.

FREEDMEN'S BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate that institution, or any of its branches, as depositories of any money belonging to freedmen in the hands or under the control of any civil or military officer of the United States, and to direct such moneys to be so deposited; the company in all things conforming to the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

VENTILATING THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Mr. BUCKALEW, (Dem.,) offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to report a good method of ventilation for the Senate Chamber, which was passed over for the present.

COST OF ADVERTISING.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into and report about the amount of money paid to the Washington papers for advertising, under what law, what amount, &c.

It was adopted.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Mr. WADE from the Committee on Territories, reported the bill for the admission of Colorado. It declares that Congress ratifies and accepts the constitution and State government which the people of Colorado have adopted, and that that State is one of the United States of America, on an equal footing with the other States.

THE RECONSTRUCTION DEBATE.

The joint resolution of Mr. HOWE for the appointment of Provisional Governors was then taken up, and Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) addressed the Senate at length. He proceeded to examine the President's plan of reconstruction. The President had done his duty as Commander-in-Chief of the army, thoroughly and effectually. But there remained at the close of the war certain rebel State governments. These had now been overthrown and not a vestige of them was left. The President had whipped them out. But other things remained to be done to stamp the rebellion as odious. It was necessary to declare the ordinance of secession invalid, and to repudiate the rebel debt. These things had been done. The rebellion put down, the Southern States presented a singular spectacle of unorganized States. An immense power fell into the hands of the President. But in the exercise of it he had shown no disposition to usurp authority of any kind. He had used the pardoning power very judiciously in the work of reconstruction, and by this means had done much good to the cause of the Union. Mr. NESMITH denied the power of Congress or of the President to make a constitution for a State or prescribe the provisions of it; the people of the State were competent for this. He indorsed the appointment of the provisional government in the Southern States as the only means for settling in future the governments whose functions had been suspended. Mr. NESMITH stated in detail the provisions of Mr. JOHNSON's policy of reconstruction, and said they commended themselves to the indorsement of all good citizens. He did not think any act of Congress was necessary for the admission of the Southern States, and opposed negro suffrage. This was a white man's government, instituted for white men, and designed for them and their posterity. He held that Congress had no right to meddle with the question of suffrage. The State is to prescribe the qualifications of electors in the States. The war had been fought to deny the right of secession, and to hold that the Southern States were out of the Union was to acknowledge the fact of secession as having been accomplished. In conclusion, Mr. NESMITH advocated a generous policy toward the Southern States.

Mr. WADE said he had not intended to say anything on this great subject. He preferred to wait for the report of the committee to whom the matter had been intrusted for investigation. But as the Senator from Wisconsin had, in his elaborate speech yesterday, failed to touch upon some of the most important parts of the subject, he felt constrained to say something. Mr. DOOLITTLE begun by informing us of the principles that Mr. LINCOLN had adopted. Well, Sir, Mr. LINCOLN had entered upon a policy in regard to the admission of some of these States during the period of the last Congress. I believe that question was agitated before us, and all the arguments presented failed to convince me that the States could be admitted. The arguments entirely failed to convince me that the time had come when it was safe to admit any of these. Therefore, I contend against it; and for that, I and those with whom I acted, are accused of being a little captious, and were said to be fillibustering against the will of the majority. Now, I think Mr. JOHNSON has made a great improvement on this subject over his predecessor, although he has not yet touched upon the point where I think the difficulty begins. Mr. LINCOLN advised us to admit Louisiana into the United States, while probably more than half her territory was trampled beneath the hostile foot of the enemy, and our flag did not cover half the area, and perhaps not half of the population, of the State. I did not think it would be safe to admit the State upon such terms. I had not seen anything in their conduct or proceedings to warrant me in saying that such a course would be safe. You will recollect that Mr. LINCOLN did not require anything more from them than that one-tenth part of them should take a certain oath not very difficult to take. Mr. JOHNSON has made an improvement—a great improvement—upon this; for he does require that they shall abolish slavery. He requires that they shall repudiate the rebel debt. He requires that they shall renounce the right of secession. He requires that they shall agree to the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery forever. These, in my judgment are great improvements upon the system of Mr. LINCOLN. Had Mr. LINCOLN himself at that time required these things, and had the States come up to it, I believe that I then would have yielded to his wishes and given him my support. But, Sir, I have never had but one polar star to my action, and that I adhere to whether I am in a majority or in a minority. I never intend to be tempted from it one single inch. I have fixed my eyes upon the great principle of eternal justice and right, and it has borne me triumphantly through all difficulties in my legislative career since I had a seat in this body. I can triumphantly say that I have stood upon this floor when I had not ten men to support me against the entire Senate, and when the principle I advocated was unfortunately more unpopular than these I announce to-day. How was the whole Senate startled by the idea of universal emancipation ten or fifteen or even five years ago. Talk about unpopular doctrines and attempt to intimidate me by the intimation that I shall be found in a minority among the people! I know the people better I think. I know that I tread the great pathway of rectitude and right, and I don't care who opposes me. God Almighty is my guide. He goes before me and strengthens me. He has never failed me yet and I don't fear He will on this occasion. Now, Mr. President, I will not boast; but I, with many others on this floor, can look back to our preceding course and on this subject with great satisfaction. I think, Sir, that I can say with Paul, that "we have fought a good fight." We are not entirely through with it, I admit. We may have a little further to go in the same direction, but our path is fortunately easier than it has been. Yes, Sir, I keep the faith and I have no doubt in its final triumph. I never feared it, and I never had the least doubt how this whole thing would be settled, and it will all come right if we are true to our convictions. I do not fear my associates either in this great question; but there are things in my heart that I cannot yet see clearly. I give the President full credit for all he has done, and honor him for the manner in which he has insisted on the great guarantees I have already alluded to. He has commenced, as it were, to complete this great arch of freedom right. He has laid the foundation deep upon the road of justice and right. He has demanded that before the law all men shall be equal. He has demanded that slavery shall be abolished. I agree with him so far and honor him that he stands firmly where he does. But, Sir, he has failed to put the keystone upon the arch that he has built, and if you have it where it is, it will go to ruin. I want, when this question is once settled, to be entirely done with it. I don't want eternally to be fighting over the question of slavery and distinctions among the rights and privileges of the American people. Now, Sir, I say to President JOHNSON, to the Democratic party, and to the people of the United States, that I never will yield the controversy until all men in America shall stand upon an equal footing—equal before the law in every respect. When they will fix it so that that can be done, I will give up the controversy in which I have been engaged so many years, and no man will rejoice more than I that I have been relieved from it. Now, Mr. President, in listening to the elaborate argument of the Senator from Wisconsin yesterday—a speech that was set forth here all prepared, written and printed, and probably submitted for the consideration of the Administration beforehand; I don't know as to that for certain, but—

Mr. DOOLITTLE—As the Senator alludes to me, I will state to him distinctly that so far as the speech I made here yesterday was concerned, I had no consultation with the President or any member of his Cabinet about it.

Mr. WADE—Well, I only surmised that. I thought so from what I saw in the proceedings, and from what I saw in the audience that listened to it. It makes no difference, however; I suppose I must have been mistaken. But the Senator is undoubtedly the organ of the Administration on this floor.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Will the honorable gentleman allow me to state, in relation to that, that I certainly do not stand in any such relation to the Administration, any more than any other Senator. There are certain points, perhaps, on which I agree with the President more than the Senator from Ohio. But I claim no more right to speak for the President than the Senator himself.

Mr. WADE—Well, I don't know that he does. But I know it has generally been considered that he was more familiar with the views of the President than the rest of us. I listened to his able and deliberate argument upon this subject, in which he undoubtedly put forth all the views in favor of the policy he advocated that occurred to him, or that he could muster into the service. But his speech was more remarkable for what he did not say than for what he did say. Now, Sir, I don't remember in the whole course of his speech any allusion to the rights of four millions of men, whose rights are involved in this discussion—rights that the Senator admits are dearer to him than life itself. No, Sir; if it was a son of his, he would sacrifice him upon the altar before he would yield to the fact that he should not stand upon an equal footing with his neighbors upon the subject of suffrage. Yes, Sir. But in all that great speech involving this great principle as applied to four millions of his fellow-citizens, he never alluded to it. Not a word, Sir. If there were no such elements involved in this great controversy, I, like him, would find no very great difficulty about it. He cites from Mr. LINCOLN's last speech, a dying declaration, in which Mr. LINCOLN himself alludes to this subject, and said that that question that was so emphatic a part of his argument, in his judgment, had nothing to do with it. Enough, says he, that the seceded States do not maintain such a relation to the government that they can be admitted without Congressional aid, or words to that effect. Mr President, I care but little what great names may say on this subject. No man honors the memory of Mr. LINCOLN more than I do, but I do not invoke his opinion here. As a Senator on this floor I look for counsel wherever I can find it; and I would look as soon to any other source as to the President. A President is but a poor mortal like ourselves, and a Senator of the United States has no right to yield his opinion to a mere man. He is sent here for no such purpose. I like to have the aid of the Executive and his advice as to what measures and principles he thinks ought to be adopted. No man will listen to him with a more willing ear than I will; but unless his advice square with my idea of duty, I will disagree with him as soon as with any other man. And the great question yet devolves upon us to settle. It is one we cannot shrink from. It is for Congress and for nobody else to settle. If we settle it wrong we cannot justify ourselves by saying that we took the advice of the President of the United States—of Mr. LINCOLN. His counsel will be no justification to us if we make a mistake upon this great and perilous question that is looming up before us. I say to Senators, look to yourselves; take counsel of your own judgments and your own consciences, and do your duty to your country and to God; because, if there ever was a question in Congress before that was peculiarly our own it is this. Where in the constitution do you find that the President is authorised to invoke or bring in the States of this Union, and who but we, the representatives of the people of the United States, are sent here to do this? We, under the Constitution of the United States, are the people, and the only tribunal that can settle the great question of the admission of a State. We are the only men who ought, in a free government, to declare upon what principle any State outside of the government shall be admitted to it. I do not care, for that purpose, whether it is a Territory of the United States or whether it is a State that has forfeited all right and all ability to act for itself. It does not belong to the President of the United States, and if it did, then the free government of which we boast so much would be the most concentrated despotism of the earth. Now, Mr. President, on the subject that the Senator didn't touch. I have already said, here are four millions of people ostracised from this government to be made serfs forever, notwithstanding your declarations of freedom, until you can find some way where this right can be guaranteed.

Mr. President, I was one of those who was an early advocate of bringing those colored people into your army—invoking their aid to put down the rebellion. Over and over did I urge it upon the Executive two years before it took effect. I feel, Sir, that according to the power with which I was invested I did as much as lay in my power to bring the Executive and Congress up to the work of invoking and bringing to the aid of the Union those colored people both in the army and navy, and everywhere else where they have assisted. Their employment in that capacity enforces upon me a duty. Would I lend my voice and my vote to induce that people to jeopardize their lives in defence of their country and then turn them over to the mercy of their enemies? Sir, the man that would do it deliberately and knowingly is the meanest of God's creatures. Tempt them into the service, let them fight through the war and then desert them to their enemies to be destroyed! The Senator from Wisconsin did not allude to this at all. His whole sympathy was with the rebels—the men who endeavored to destroy the constitution—the men who have buried three or four hundred thousand of our bravest sons. They were the men who had his sympathy. But the brave colored men, weak and uninfluential, yet who gave you the strongest aid, without which you could never have got through the war, they have no part of your sympathy.

Mr. WADE then discussed the temper and disposition of the people of the South, which he said was disloyal and full of hate against the Union. He would keep the States of the South out of the Union until they gave the right of suffrage to the negro, by legislation or by constitutional amendment.

Mr. SUMNER—By legislation?

"Certainly," Mr. WADE said. He would do it on the same principle that the President and that certain Senators did a great many other things. Just as the President compelled them to adopt the Constitutional Amendment and repudiate the rebel debt. There was as much right to do one as the other. Mr. WADE then referred to the manner in which the Constitutional Amendment and other propositions of the President had been adopted by the South. Just as the conventions were about to adjourn they received a dispatch from the President telling them that unless they did a certain thing they would not be readmitted to the Union. They acquiesced of course, but it was under duress, and he couldn't blame them if they repudiated everything of the kind when the military power was withdrawn.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

At the conclusion of Mr. WADE's remarks, Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, called up the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and offered an amendment to it limiting the possessory titles to lands given to negroes under Gen. SHERMAN's order to three years, instead of forever, as in the original bill.

RECONSTRUCTION AGAIN.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, took the floor, in reply to Mr. WADE.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE TO MRS. LINCOLN.

Pending the discussion of the bill under consideration, Mr. SUMNER offered a bill giving the franking privilege to Mrs. LINCOLN, widow of the late President, during the period of her natural life. He explained that the bill was similar to the bill passed in the case of the widow of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The bill was read three times, and passed unanimously.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate, at 3:45 o'clock, went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LANDS FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. BIDWELL, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the bill amendatory of the act of 1862 granting lands to the several States and Territories for the establishment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts. It extends the time in which States may accept the provision of the act, and provides for their extension to the States lately in rebellion, on the express condition that no person shall be excluded on account of race or color from the school or educational fund arising from the lands thus granted.

Mr. STEVENS said the bill contained important provisions, and therefore should not be hastily passed.

Mr. BIDWELL, accepting the suggestion, moved, and the House agreed to postpone the consideration of the bill one week.

PILOTS NOT TO BE CLASSED AS OFFICERS.

Mr. DARLING, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made an adverse report on the resolution that all pilots engaged in the government service during the war shall be classed as officers.

GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. JENCKES, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill heretofore referred to, with amendments, providing for a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. The bill was made the special order for the 30th inst.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a bill amendatory of the act establishing the Freedmen's Bureau; which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

CLAIMS FROM REBEL STATES.

Mr. DELANO, from the Committee on Claims, asked to be relieved from the examination of all claims referred to the committee from any of the States lately in rebellion, growing out of destruction and damage or appropriation of property by the army or navy while engaged in the suppression of the rebellion.

The report was not acted upon by the House, owing to the expiration of the morning hour.

AMERICAN VESSELS WITH FOREIGN REGISTERS.

Mr. LYNCH offered a preamble, setting forth that American ships, in order to be secure from rebel cruisers, placed themselves under foreign flags, thereby securing the advantage of neutrals by abandoning the flag of their own country and identifying their interests with the destroyers of our commerce, and should not be permitted to register their vessels in American ports, as they have done and are now doing in violation of our navigation laws; therefore

Resolved, That all vessels once American, whose national character has been changed or placed under a foreign flag of register, should be treated as foreign built vessels, and never again be allowed an American register.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LYNCH also submitted a resolution, which was passed, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House what number of vessels previously under foreign registers, have been allowed to take out American registers since the 31st of December, 1864, with the respective dates of such American register, and the authority or law by which such changes of register have been allowed.

The Speaker said there was a communication on the table affording such information.

THE BILL TO EXTEND SUFFRAGE.

The House resumed consideration of the bill to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia, by striking from all laws and ordinances in force therein the word "white."

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, refuted what he termed the fallacy that "this is a white man's government," and at some length argued that colored men were always included within the term citizens of the republic. He advocated impartial suffrage in this district, and said that the passage of this bill would be hailed by the friends of freedom everywhere as a return to national justice.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem.) said that now for the first time it was sought to confer upon the negroes a part in the management, direction and control of this government. For this there was no foundation in right or justice. Never yet on the face of the earth has a popular government been organized and maintained by the African race. When a black man becomes a voter he becomes a part of the government. The right of suffrage belongs only to whom the government belongs, and he maintained that we can have a republic without conceding to all the privilege of the elective franchise. The man who votes is eligible to be voted for, and this is the very foundation of popular government. Machine voting was to be introduced here such as prevailed in Baltimore in Know-Nothing times, when a certain amount of money was placed in a precinct to secure a certain number of votes; and if votes enough were not furnished they were supplied by return day. And the conferring of suffrage on the negroes here looked very much like the continuation of the substitute system under the conscription law. There was a large floating population here, having no permanent residence, being clerks in the public departments, who went home once a year to renew their allegiance to the candidates of their districts, in order that the candidates, if elected, may keep them in office all the time. Therefore they sought negro voters as substitutes just as they did negroes for substitutes during the war.

Mr. BOUTWELL was opposed to all dilatory motions on this bill and to the instructions moved by the gentleman from New-York, because he saw no advantage to anybody, and because he apprehended from them much evil to the country. It should be borne in mind that when we emancipated the black people we not only relieved ourselves of the institution of slavery, and not only conferred freedom upon them, but we did more; we recognized the manhood of these people, which, by the old Constitution and general policy and usage of the country from the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States until the Emancipation Proclamation, had been denied to them. As a consequence of the recognition of their manhood certain results followed in accordance with the principles of the government; and those who believe in the government are forced to accept the results of emancipation, and to say, now having given freedom to these people, they shall not enjoy the essential rights and privileges of men is to abandon the principles of emancipation and tacitly to admit that the whole emancipation policy is erroneous. We are bound to treat the black man as we do the white man in the matter of voting. The restoration of the eleven rebellious States should be coupled or preceded by a condition that the negroes of the South should vote; without which we open a way from which there is no escape from the destruction of the government. The rebels are still hostile, and only seek an opportunity to strike the blow. They are massing in Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana claims to the amount of thousand of millions of dollars on account of depredations committed by our armies. And now Senators and Representatives were invited from those States to enforce these claims. This Congress is incorruptible, but we do not know what the character of our successors may be. In conclusion he opposed the putting of property qualifications on voters. With voting everything which a man ought to have comes to him; without voting he secures nothing. The negroes, by their services in the field, have a right to share in the government. If the elective franchise were denied, he knew not how the colored people were to be protected, unless it be such protection as is given to the lamb when it is handed over to the wolf.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said the first motion to be acted upon by the House was that of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. DARLING) to postpone the further consideration of the bill until April. This motion was placed by the gentleman in antagonism to the exercise of the elective franchise by any person of color. In order that the decision between them might be made, he demanded the previous question.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table. This was decided in the negative by a vote of 46 yeas against 123 nays.

Mr. DARLING modified his motion so as to postpone the consideration of the bill till the first Tuesday in March. This was disagreed to—34 against 134.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, when he heretofore reported this bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, at the same time moved that it be recommitted.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, had moved as an amendment to the motion that the bill be recommitted for amendment so as to extend the suffrage in the District to all persons coming within either of the following classes, irrespective of color, but subject only to existing provisions and qualifications, to wit:

First—Those who can read the Constitution of the United States.

Second—Those who are assessed for and paying taxes on real or personal property within this District.

Third—Those who have served in and been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, and to restrict such right of suffrage to the classes named, and to include proper provisions excluding from the right of suffrage those who have borne arms against the United States during the late rebellion, or given aid and comfort to said rebellion.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested the following clause be stricken from the proposed instructions, viz.: "Those who are assessed for and pay taxes on real or personal property within this District."

Mr. HALE declined to accept of the modification.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, briefly stated his objections to the instructions.

The House struck from the instructions the property qualification clause, and then refused to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary with the remainder of the instructions—53 against 117, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Banks, Blow, Brandegee, Bromwell, Buckland, Clarke of Ohio, Conklin, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Ferry, Griswold, Hale, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Hooper, Hulburd, James Humphrey, Jenckes, Kasson, Ketchum, Kuykendall, Laflin, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Longyear, Marvin, Miller, Moorhead, Morris, Myers, O'Neill, Plants, Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts, Schenck, Stillwell, Trowbridge, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Warner, Washburn of Massachusetts, Woodbridge—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Ancona, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bergen, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Boyer, Brooks, Broomall, Bundy, Chanler, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Dawson, Denison, Donnelly, Eldridge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Finck, Garfield, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Grinnell, Harding of Kentucky, Harding of Illinois, Higby, Hill, Hogan, Holmes, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of New-York, James M. Humphrey, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, Julian, Kelly, Kelso, Kerr, Le Blond, Loan, Lynch, Marshall, Marston, McClurg, McCullough, McKee, Mercur, Morrill, Moulton, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Phelps, Pomeroy, Price, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Ritter, Rogers, Rollins, Ross, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanklin, Shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Sloan, Smith, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Thornton, Trimble, Upson, Van Aernam, Voorhees, Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Winfield—117.

The House voted on the bill as originally introduced by Mr. KELLEY, and reported back by Mr. WILSON of Iowa from the Committee on the Judiciary without amendment, and which is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from all laws and parts of laws, prescribing the qualifications of electors for any office in the District of Columbia, the word "white" be and the same is hereby stricken out, and that from and after the passage of this act no person shall be disqualified from voting at any election held in the said District on account of color.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts of Congress and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said District, and all ordinances of Washington and Georgetown inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed and annulled.

The bill was passed—yeas 116, nays 54, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Allison, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Donelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Harding, Hart, Hayes, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, James Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kellogg, Kelso, Ketchum, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Schofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spaulding, Starr Stevens, Thayer, Francis Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, Ward, Warner, Washburn of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge—116.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Benjamin, Bergen, Boyer, Brooks, Chandler, Dawson, Dennison, Eldridge, Farquhar, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Harding of Kentucky, Henderson, Hill, Hogan, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbell of New-York, James M. Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, Le Blond, Marshall, McCullough, McKee, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Smith, Stillwell, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Van Horn of Missouri, Voorhees, Winfield—54.

When the result of the vote was announced, applause followed from the floor to the galleries.

The House then adjourned.

WAR CLAIMS.

Important and Adverse Report from the House Committee Relative to Claims of Citizens of States Lately in Rebellion for Compensation for Property Taken or Destroyed by the United States Army or Navy—Reasons for Their Rejection.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1866.

The House Committee on Claims, through its chairman, Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, will to-morrow offer a resolution instructing this Committee, until otherwise ordered, to reject all claims referred to them for examination by citizens of any of the States lately in rebellion, growing out of the destruction or appropriation of or damage to property by the army or navy while engaged in suppressing the rebellion.

The committee have given the subject the most careful consideration, and the chairman has prepared an able and elaborate report, to be submitted to the House for its consideration.

The report calls the attention of the House to the large number of claims of the character above mentioned from citizens of States lately in rebellion. The committee are impressed with the necessity of establishing a rule by the House which shall guide them in deliberating upon this class of claims. The number of cases from this source is so great as to render it hardly possible for the committee to examine the particulars of each one with the care and scrutiny necessary to prevent fraud and imposition against the government, provided there be sufficient grounds to demand the favorable attention of Congress. The dimensions and duration of the war, and the persistence with which the rebellion was maintained, rendered it necessary for the army of the loyal government to make large destructions of property, and also to make use of considerable property, in States in rebellion, for necessary supplies and subsistence. This destruction and appropriation was a military necessity imposed upon the government in order to put down rebellion and save the life of the nation.

The committee are unable to give the House any definite information as to the quantity or value of the property thus destroyed or appropriated, but it is suggested that an attempt to indemnify and compensate this numerous class of claimants will require an amount of appropriations much greater than the revenues of the nation at this time can possibly satisfy. It seems to the committee, therefore, that the House should determine by its action whether these claims shall be assumed, whereby the national debt must be increased to an indefinite extent. The previous action of Congress does not, in the opinion of the committee, establish such principles nor furnish such precedents as are necessary for the government of the committee in making recommendations under the new and important circumstances now surrounding the question. Heretofore the amount of claims at any time resting upon the government for such losses has been limited, so as not to exceed the resources of the government under reasonable and permissible taxation, and hence a disposition has often been exhibited by both Congress and the various committees on claims to equalize burdens and losses by paying such demands. But this disposition has not uniformly existed, and many instances of the rejection of such claims is found in the history of the legislation of the government. persistence, however, with which claimants have renewed their applications when rejected, has frequently enabled them finally to succeed, and often under circumstances which render their success of doubtful propriety. Appeals to our sympathy, humanity and benevolence are not easily resisted, and it is a credit to human nature that we are so constituted as to be accessible to such appeals. It is to be remembered, however, that such appeals ought not to induce and cannot authorise us to levy extraordinary taxation upon our constituents in order to gratify our charitable impulses. We are not *almoners*, merely, for the nation, and have no just right to impose increased taxation in order to gratify our feelings of benevolence, nor to establish principles of abstract justice and equity, when there is no rule or law requiring it, and particularly when the attempt is to be attended with great uncertainty, and be subjected to innumerable impositions and frauds.

Neither does the committee find any very well settled principles, in regard to a nation's liability to pay for this class of losses, laid down by the commentators on national law. Where the claimants are of undoubted loyalty, and the damages have resulted from the appropriation of private property for the use of the government, or by way of precaution, in order to repel the enemy, it is the opinion of VATTEL that the damages should be paid. For other damages caused by inevitable necessity, that writer says the thing is utterly impracticable "and ought not to be encouraged." The remarks of VATTEL are quoted because of their apparent applicability to the question presented. It seems to the committee that the magnitude of the public debt created to suppress the rebellion renders it impossible for the government to attempt to compensate all those who have sustained individual losses by the action of our army in the field. The attempt would impair the national credit abroad, destroy confidence in the public securities everywhere, impose such additional burdens of taxation as to give cause for discontent and complaint, and thereby lead to the possible encouragement of such evil-minded persons as may be led to favor the policy of *repudiation*.

The committee are, therefore, of the opinion that, in view of the magnitude of the losses, as well as the magnitude of the public debt, and the thousand abuses necessarily resulting from an attempt to satisfy their claims, in the words of VATTEL, "the thing is utterly impracticable, and ought not to be encouraged."

It may be suggested that a distinction should be made between losses arising out of the destruction of property incident to the ravages of war, and damages growing out of the appropriation of property for the uses of the army. Without controverting the propriety of this distinction, so far as citizens of the loyal States are concerned, it is suggested that it will be dangerous and inexpedient to apply it to claims coming from States lately in rebellion. It will be difficult to determine with a sufficient degree of certainty the question of individual loyalty; and if it be established, as a rule, that property taken from loyal citizens, in rebellious States, for military supplies, shall be paid for, it may be conceded that every claimant will find *some* proof to present of his devotion and suffering in the cause of the government. The examinations before a committee are necessarily *ex parte*, consisting mostly of the affidavits of persons as to whose character for truth and honesty little can be known.

It seems to have been the policy of the authors of the act of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, that the claims of loyal citizens in loyal States for supplies to the army should be paid, and that the government should not be held liable for any such claims coming from citizens of States in rebellion, nor liable for any claim coming from any portion of the country which resulted merely from the ravages of war; at least, not without an act of Congress for the payment of it.

The committee think that the policy of this act, as they understand it, should be strictly adhered to; that the necessities of the nation demand that we attempt to pay no claim growing out of the destruction of or damages to property by the necessities of the war, nor any claim for property furnished to or taken by military officers, except as the same is now provided for by the act referred to.

VICTIMS OF THE SEA.

Complete List of Paroled Prisoners and Discharged Soldiers who Went Down Last April in the Ill-fated Steamship Gen. Lyon.

We have received from F. W. FOSTER, formerly Superintendent of the United States Sanitary Commission at Wilmington, N. C., (and whose address is Box No. 110 Wilmington Post-office,) the following list of the paroled prisoners and discharged soldiers who sailed from that port in the ill-fated steamship *Gen. Lyon*, on the 28th of March last. Mr. FOSTER says his object in sending the list is that "many may learn the fate of their dear friends through the Associated Press." He adds that he "will answer all communications or inquiries in relation to deceased soldiers in the South, who belonged to the United States army."

List of Paroled Prisoners who sailed on board the steamer Gen. Lyon from Wilmington, N. C., March 28, 1865.

M. Robbins, 11th Penn.
Wm. Rugh, 31st Illinois.
J. R. Villiber, 21st Illinois.
W. Obten, 21st Illinois.
J. Petis, 21st Illinois.
W. Williams, 142d Penn.
C. Cox, 191st Pennsylvania.
J. Winbress, 2d Penn.
A. Gragg, 8th New-York.
H. D. Paul, 86th New-York.
C. McDonald, 8th Tenn.
J. Weldon, 5th Michigan.
H. Ely, 7th Penn. Reserves.
A. Devausaws, 8th N.Y.H.A.
W. Milton, 4th Penn. Cav.
A. Sackett, 8th Iowa.
S. Spencer, 85th New-York.
F. Christian, 101st Penn.
H. Isham, 5th Vermont.
D. McDonel, 10th Penn.
J. Cavoy, 3d Iowa Cavalry.
W. Herman, 1st Virginia.
J. Rhodes, 3d Iowa Cavalry.
J. Smith, 1st Va. Cav.
J. F. Burbridge, 57th Ohio.
J. C. Thompson, 12th Ohio.
J. Lawrence, 35th Mass.
J. M. Krown, 3d N. Y., Cav.
J. McDonald, 3d Ohio.
C. Weury, 32d Ohio.
Corpl. B. F. Falkerson, 53d Ohio.
M. D. McDonald, 39th Ohio.
T. Sullivan, 2d N. Y. Cav.
J. Smith, 5th Mich. Cav.
P. Lemsay, 5th Va.
J. Muby, 90th Ill.
G. Baker, 4th Ky.
W. O. Andrew, 14th N. Y.
G. H. Saumurs, 9th Pa., Cav.
J. Sturz, 148th Pa.
J. Davidson, 27th Mich.
W. Bocker, 60th Ohio.
B. Murry, 39th Iowa.
E. Sulliff, 16th Conn.
N. Desmond, 28th Mass.
C. Danton, 28th Mass.
J Harriss, 66th New-York.
H. Welby, 4th Kentucky.
J. Young, 11th Vermont.
S. Denham, 95th Illinois.
J. Spencer, 70th Ohio.
J. Rickey, 51st New-York.
J. Armstrong, 95th N. Y.
J. Johnson, 18th Penn. Cav.
J. Purt, 24th Michigan.
J. Johnson, 28th Illinois.
W. S. Smith, 144th Ohio.
J. Ward, 4th Kentucky.
J. Rouke, 92d Illinois.
J. Gates, 101st Penn.
G. F. Hartlett, 9th Mich. Cavalry.
J. McCarthy, 19th Mass.
A. D. Pearson, 14th Ill. Cav.
M. Myers, 16th Ill. Cav.
J. Thompson, 4th Kentucky.
D. Bailey, 187th New-York.
A. B. Cooch, 5th Tennessee Cavalry.
J. Welmick, 5th Indiana.
R. Gohare, 8th Illinois Cav.
W. Burgen, 16th U. S. Art.
J. Smith, 53d Indiana.
J. Bace, 101st Ohio.
J. Kilpatrick, 73d Illinois.
A. Russell, 1st Vt. Cav.
E. Corten, 8th Conn. Cav.
F. Bellknap, 17th Iowa.
O. P. Morris, 17th Iowa.
F. O. Neil, 4th Ky. Cavalry.
T. E. N. Kendell, 8th N.Y.C.
J. Smith, 1st N. Y. Cavalry.
A. Davis, — Iowa.
M. Dichrich, 40th New-York
A. J. Lookinkill, 6th Indiana
H. Knight, 122d New-York.
L. Beausham, 8th Ill. Cav.
D. H. Hartfield, 11th Ohio.
H. Porter, 85th N. Y.
A. H. Eastman, 12th N. H.
A. Miles, 69th N. Y.
W. Drakes, 8th N. Y. H. Art.
P. Bowman, 150th N. Y.
E. Martin, 4th Mich. Cav.
W. Sinney, 4th Mass. Cav.
J. Dyer, 1st Min.
A. Cochrane, 190th Pa.
W. J. Coun, 10th Ohio Cav.
L. Cross, 8th Mis.
G. Samson, 54th Ohio.
R. Samson, 54th Ohio.
H. H. Brown, 7th Ind.
C. Bottomer, 51st N. Y.
C. Warner, 131st N. Y.
C. Condroy, 12th Mass.
D. Raynold, 15th Ill. Cav.
H. Winer, 9th Mich. Cav.
J. W. Kirk, 13th Tennessee.
S. Harbon, 103d Ohio.
J. C. Downing, 24th Iowa.
G. Golusley, 106th N. Y.
A. Northam, 2d Penn.
J. Errickson, 18th Wis.
A. Lewnes, 35th New-York.
J. A. Phillips, 94th Ohio.
O. G. Edward, 6th Mass.
F. M. Crabter, 73d Ohio.
H. Martin, 42d New-York.
W. C. Albeck, 5th Mich. Cavalry.
R. Deferle, 5th Virginia.
P. Smith, 9th Illinois.
B. H. King, 14th Tennessee Cavalry.
W. C. Cleff, 1st Kentucky.
J. Arnold, 15th Iowa.
J. M. Bradley, 5th Penn Cav.

List of discharged soldiers who sailed on board steamer General Lyon from Wilmington, N. C., March 28, 1865.

J. Thogmerton, private, 60th Illinois.
J. Dixon, 60th Illinois.
D. C. Laimnaries, 60th Ill.
W. H. Taylor, 60th Illinois.
W. R. Webb, 60th Illinois.
J. Whitehead, 60th Illinois.
J. Normand, 60th Illinois.
J. Holloway, 60th Illinois.
S. Smith, 60th Illinois.
W. Jennings, 60th Illinois.
W. Salesmeuse, 60th Illinois.
W. F. Renalds, 60th Ill.
J. A. Jarard, 60th Ill.
C. Crus, 60th Illinois.
G. G. Lord, 60th Illinois.
R. Insoloer, 60th Illinois.
G. Marshall, 14th Michigan.
J. Denier, 14th Michigan.
P. Hines, 14th Michigan.
S. Saiet, 14th Michigan.
J. Burst, 14th Michigan.
Walker James, 69th Ohio.
W. Goble, 69th Ohio.
M. Meumers, 14th Michigan.
S. Decker, 14th Michigan.
E. Downer, 14th Michigan.
L. Yuck, 73d Ohio.
T. Stutt, 60th Illinois.
A. Balding, 60th Illinois.
J. Sullivan, 60th Illinois.
W. Walker, 60th Illinois.
D. Shipmens, 60th Illinois.
J. F. Gore, 60th Illinois.
J. Farmer, 60th Illinois.
R. Phillips, 60th Illinois.
D. Houghan, 60th Illinois.
J. Young, 60th Illinois.
O. Woods, 60th Illinois.
J. Griffitt, 60th Illinois.
H. Hall, 60th Illinois.
A. E. Midetter, 60th Ill.
W. E. Stitt, 60th Illinois.
Corp. J. W. Wheally, 60th Ill.
Corp. J. Vamealy, 60th Ill.
W. Sphyse, 60th Illinois.
J. Simpson, 60th Illinois.
S. H. Wille, 60th Illinois.
J. H. Bothrick, 60th Illinois.
E. Hunt, 3d U. S. Art.
H. J. Fuller, 60th Illinois.
W. Nounay, 60th Illinois.
J. Smith, 60th Illinois.
D. Gable, 60th Illinois.
J. Rhodes, 60th Illinois.
C. Coleman, 60th Illinois.
B. F. Gray, 60th Illinois.
J. Maines, 60th Illinois.
W. W. Kelestry, 60th Ill.
J. M. Wills, sergt., 60th Ill.
J. A. Webb, private, 60th Ill.
A. Masley, 60th Illinois.
W. Brack, 60th Illinois.
J. W. Murray, 60th Illinois.
G. Elina, 60th Illinois.
J. Downard, 60th Illinois.
W. Smith, 5th Ohio.
J. Wilfler, 61st Ohio.
R. Wilson, 6th Tennessee.
J. M. Carter, 60th Illinois.
P. McMaker, 60th Illinois.
J. B. Lutliff, 60th Illinois.
J. W. Woodward, 60th Ill.
H. D. Wiley, 60th Illinois.
T. D. Friend, 60th Illinois.
J. French, 69th Illinois.
P. Wernshuigh, 60th Ill.
H. C. Waters, 60th Illinois.
S. Casey, 60th Illinois.
J. Summers, 60th Illinois.
G. W. Holmes, 60th Illinois.
W. McGuines, 14th Mich.
R. Gamery, 14th Michigan.
S. Everett, 14th Michigan.
P. McQuade, 14th Michigan.
J. W. Brown, 69th Ohio.
J. Shank, 79th Ohio.
R. Cayler, 68th Ohio.
W. Brown, 14th Michigan.
H. Mayher, 14th Michigan.
W. Basham, 14th Michigan.
W. Green, 60th Illinois.
B. Museum, 60th Illinois.
— Donald, 60th Illinois.
— Wilkes, 60th Illinois.
T. C. Colby, 5th Ohio.
P. Hade, 5th Ohio.
J. W. Zimm, 5th Ohio.
L. Dyer, 61st Ohio.

The Late Affray in the Tennessee Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

There was a debate in the House of Representatives to-day on the bill granting civil rights to negroes. In the morning Messrs. RICHARDS, of Shelby, and FREEMAN and HAYWOOD spoke in favor the bill. Both made good speeches.

In the afternoon, Mr. STEIGALD, of Perry and Decatur, made a speech in opposition. He thought the effect of the bill would be in some sense to elevate the black man above the white man; declared his belief that this should be a white man's government, and said that, although he was willing to do much for the colored man, he could not consent to receive his testimony in courts.

Mr. S. M. ARNELL then took the floor, and made the ablest and most eloquent speech of the session. He said our nation, above all other things, demands peace, and this can only be finally and completely secured by the extension of equal rights to all men. He declared the privilege of testimony was for the colored men simply a matter of self-defence, without which the freedom conferred upon them by the nation is mockery. He scouted the idea that this is merely a white man's government, and said that the sentiment had doomed BUCHANAN and TANEY to lasting perdition. He ridiculed the negrophobia of those who opposed the bill, and demanded if the great Anglo-Saxon race was afraid to do justice to its weaker brethren. He cited the services of Africans in the revolution, in the last war with Great Britain, and through our great civil struggle, and said that they had fairly earned recognition of their manhood. In the name of the interests of the present and future, he demanded that legislation be inspired by a love of justice and liberty. Mr. ARNELL was listened to with profound attention throughout.

Mr. STEEL, of Marshall, announced himself in favor of the bill, because it is just and politic. This gentleman has been considered the leader of the Conservatives, and the Union men were much pleased with his first remarks. He soon diverged from the subject, however, and commenced a bitter personal tirade against ARNELL, charging that the latter had stolen his speech from CHARLES SUMNER; that it was intended for Congress, and not for the people of Tennessee; and finally intimated that Mr. ARNELL was a rebel. Hereupon a fierce altercation took place. The lie was given and returned, and the House adjourned in great confusion while Mr. STEEL was still standing on the floor.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Incidents of a Journey from Vera Cruz to the Capital.

Perils of the Road--Guerrilla Attack on a Railway Train.

Interview with Southern Exiles at Cordova.

Utter Failure of the Southern Emigration Scheme.

Apparent Popularity of Maximilian and Carlotta.

How the Emperor Got Rid of a Troublesome French Advisor.

From Vera Cruz to Puebla—Guerrillas—Mexican Estimate of Time—The Railways—Interview with Seedy Southern Exiles—Failure of the Southern Emigration Scheme.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PUEBLA, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

At last we have reached Puebla. What roads! But to begin at the beginning. The first thing we are advised to do before starting was to empty our pockets of the few straggling pieces of gold in our possession. The guerrillas, or rather the *ladrones*, were the dread and the talk of all the Mexicans and old settlers. They are always prepared to be robbed. There seems to be but two distinct classes—the robbers and the robbed. Baggage in hand, we make our way to the railroad, where we had not only to pay our fare, but also to put our name in a dirty little book in the hands of a dirtier policeman. Let us not forget to say that the traveler is not allowed to carry more than twenty-five pounds of baggage. The more refined people manage to carry a little more at the rate of thirty-five cents a pound. This is cheaper than dirt. Was it not time for American capital to step in and establish the American Express Company? Once in the cars, you begin to have a foretaste of the shaking you will have to enjoy in the diligencias. That railroad is certainly roughly built or about used up. The locomotive that was dragging us took its time. Everybody and everything takes time in Mexico. With us time is money, but with the Mexicans time is time and nothing else. So we had a good opportunity to admire the fine green and immense fields of the Sierra Caliente. Some cattle are now and then seen feeding leisurely along the road. They have plenty of grass, plenty of space, and also plenty of time, and cannot be subjected to many vexations by their owners, if they have any, for with the exception of two or three miserable shanties, there is no habitation to be seen, except at the Sociedad, a half-way station, and at Paso del Macho, the terminus. The distance from Vera Cruz to Paso del Macho is about sixty-five miles. I say *about*, for nobody seems to know exactly, not even the engineers who built the railroad or the men who work it. It is in the hands of fat Britishers, who seem to have a peculiar way of managing and building railroads here. They are repeating in Mexico what they have done in Chili. But more of this when I have heard further of those fine transactions that are now beginning to leak out.

A little before arriving at La Sociedad we were shown the spot where about ten weeks ago the train was stopped by some miscreants who had previously broken the track. They seized everything of value in the cars, killed several people in a first discharge, and then picked up a few Frenchmen, took them to the bushes, and there most fiendishly tortured them to death. A number of those wretches have already paid the penalty of their crime. One of them having been caught, confessed and denounced a number of his associates. Their trial was short, and their execution most summarily accomplished. La Sociedad, the half-way station, is merely a small hamlet, as far as civil inhabitants are concerned. The troops, however, seem to be comparatively numerous here. Having started from Vera Cruz at 2 P. M. we arrived at Paso del Macho at 7 P. M. Fortunately for us we met there the kind President of the Mexican Express who lent us his room for the night. Otherwise we, as well as at least half the population, would have been compelled to sleep under *les belles etoiles*. The supper was tolerable, the bed as soft as could be expected in such a place. Sleeping, however, was out of the question. It was Christmas night, and the Mexicans do not generally sleep during that night and the previous one—not only so, but they refuse to allow the willing disciples of Morpheus to worship their god at leisure. "Buena Noche" is yelled to all sorts of tunes. A robust fellow who had seemingly been knocked on the head while trying to look at Bacchus too near, and too often allowed himself to drop right under our window. He kept groaning and rolling the whole night. We tried two or three times to soothe his pains by talking to him soft words through the open grating of the window, but to no purpose. He did not seem to understand our English or French, or even our Castilian.

Long before the time appointed we were up and stepping over the sleeping beauties and griseros to our starting point. The nine ponies which were to drag up the heavy diligence gave no trouble whilst being harnessed. Indeed they looked so painfully tame that we could not help shuddering as the thought of being left on the road at the foot of some dangerous pass crept over us. Happily we were agreeably disappointed. Those sleepy, starving animals, who had literally to be pushed and lifted into the traces, had no sooner felt the reins tightened in the hands of the sturdy *cochero*, than they started with a unanimous bound, lifting a cloud of dust, and pulling at a mad speed over stones large and small, up and down hill, without the least regard for the living and groaning freight. The magnificence of the scenery that soon offered itself to our admiring eyes made us somewhat forget the roughness of the road. O, ye poetically passionate creatures, who thirst after inspiration, and cannot melt the frozen ideas knocking at the door of your genius, come and be consoled and warmed up, and the happy lines must certainly flow in golden streams from the hands of your editor. Now and then we met a squad of Turcos, who made us comfortable as to the guerrillas. Those prudent fellows never come nearer than twenty miles of the red breeches. They seem to scent the French, or Turcos, or even the Egyptians, as the crows do powder.

At Cordova we had a look at some of those great and mighty Southerners who have sold four thousand Southern families to the empire. The Emperor, however, begins to smell a rat, and begins to see that MAURY, PRICE, and MAGRUDER have humbugged him. The four thousand families have not been delivered according to bargain—not even one thousand, not even one hundred, not even fifty. The poor fellows looked seedy enough, and I could not help pitying them as they in turn mounted a poor down-trodden pony. They had one horse between four. Indeed the ways of the sinner are hard.

For several miles before reaching Cordova, and as far as Orizaba, the road was lined on both sides with bananas, coffee trees loaded with browning berries, and orange trees whose golden fruit and snowy flowers gladdened the sight and embalmed the air. We reached Orizaba at 5 P. M. A walk through it did not make us remark the bustle and stir to be found in a large city. Indeed, everything seems to be tumbling down. The railroad, which will soon reach here, is bound to recall it to life. Wherever one casts his eyes the scenery is of an appalling beauty. Orizaba, with its summit covered with snow, towered majestic in the distance. Her Majesty the Empress was enjoying the hospitality of the Mountain City. The people, however, appeared to receive the honor rather coolly and nothing indicated her presence except a few streamers flying across the streets. Two o'clock the

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE OTERO MURDER.

Trial and Conviction of Gonzales.

THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Summings Up of Alex. McCue, Esq., and Judge S. D. Morris.

CHARGE OF JUDGE GILBERT.

VERDICT, GUILTY OF MURDER.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Gilbert and Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

The final scenes in the Otero murder trial were presented yesterday afternoon. Promptly at the hour of 10 the court opened its session and the evidence for the defence was begun. The prisoner sat in his usual quiet and composed way near his counsel, looking somewhat anxiously at the twelve men in whose hands rested his fate. The progress of the trial has developed a feverish interest throughout the community, and the reports furnished in the TIMES and other New-York journals have excited a degree of attention rarely granted even to cases of such magnitude as this.

Upon the bench with Judge GILBERT sat the Associate Justices who are presumed to temper the rigor of the law, and make smooth the path of mercy.

The jury were called and the evidence of the defence was introduced as follows:

DR. WILLETS RECALLED.

I was present the day Otero's body was exhibited to the prisoner at the dead-house; Coroner Lynch, Dr. Cochrane, Capt. Waddy and one or two policemen were there; the body was in a coffin on the floor on ice; Gonzales was brought handcuffed, and as he was brought in the ice was removed; Gonzales looked at it and shrugged his shoulders; he was unexcited; he looked on it as I did in a perfectly natural way under the circumstances; I was there when a tall man came in to examine the body; he had sandy hair; he was brought in with some one from the District Attorney's office; I was making a post mortem examination; the hair was all cut off and the body laid naked on the table; this man recognized the body at once; he said he was a tall man, taller than he, which he was not; the scars did not disfigure him very much; the moustache remained; he was five feet eleven inches.

Cross-examination—He could easily be recognized; he was a full, fresh-faced man; if he had drank whisky, (objected to, exception noted) at the time said it might have been absorbed; absorption goes on almost immediately; I examined the stomach on the 25th, and taking into consideration all these circumstances the fact of my not smelling the liquor would be no evidence of his not taking liquor.

Re-direct—Digestion ceases with death; if he drank liquor on a full stomach you could smell his breath next day; the breath would smell; if a man had drank six whisky skins on an empty stomach I don't think it could be smelled the next morning; absorption ceases with death.

Recross—Absorption to blood vessels and the absorptions of the stomach cease with death—the tissues may continue absorption.

EVIDENCE OF GEORGE COCHRAN, M. D., FOR THE PROSECUTION.

I am a physician and surgeon, and have been for fourteen years; the probabilities of discovering traces of liquor three days after death are nil; it couldn't be done.

Cross-examination—I never had a post mortem examination under similar circumstances; my opinion is based on the authorities in the book.

EVIDENCE OF DR. AYRES—FOR THE PROSECUTION.

I heard the question put to Dr. Cochran; I don't think liquor could be traced under the circumstances; the experiment is frequently tried; I have seen the experiment; nearly all patients have stimulants given them just before death, but it can never be traced after death; it may be found in the brain or other parts of the body; I don't consider six whisky skins a very large dose.

(This testimony was taken subject to the objection of the defence.)

EVIDENCE OF LOUIS L. DE ARCE—DEFENCE RESUMED.

I am Spanish Vice-Consul; have seen Gonzales at the Barcelona Hotel; it was the second day after Otero came; a Portuguese gentleman was there, who said something offensive to a man about his mother; a fight ensued; they were separated, and a placard was knocked down, the glass of which was broken; I got up to pick up the glass, and so did Gonzales.

Cross-examination—He may have cut his hand, but I don't know; he may have picked up some of the glass; I don't know that he did.

EDWARD FARR, RECALLED.

I saw the shirt taken from Gonzales' room; it belongs to Pellicier; at the time Viela asked me to call Pellicier; Viela was standing at the door; he told me to take the key to Pellicier and tell him to take out what I told him and a letter; he was to bring with him what he was to take out.

EVIDENCE OF PATRICK MURPHY.

I was in Mrs. Evans' house that night; I saw Phillips there; I know him; I remember seeing three persons at the table drinking; I have not been asked to see if I could identify the prisoner; I saw him at the station-house and did not recognize him; they had whiskers; there has been some discussion about these men; three Germans were there three weeks after, and we had some discussion as to whether they were the same ones or not.

Mr. McCue—We now propose to have the prisoner sworn and examined.

Judge Gilbert—We have considered the proposition in advance and can't permit it.

Mr. McCue—At all events he may be sworn and his evidence offered.

Judge Gilbert—Certainly not.

Mr. McCue—Then I offer to examine him, the Court denies, we take an exception and your Honor gives us the benefit, and our case is closed.

After a few moments of quiet Alexander McCue, Esq., of counsel for the prisoner, addressed the court and jury substantially as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT—GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: I need not say that it is not without great embarrassment that I rise to address you. The crowds which for days have pressed at the doors of this courtroom for admittance, and the pressure within of the attentive and earnest body of our citizens of all classes and professions, all suggest this to be an occasion not of private, but of great public importance. The lengthy, able and carefully labored and prepared address of the District-Attorney, the proceedings of the court from day to day, and the eloquent and effective opening of my associate this evening, have invested this case with a degree of interest and solemnity which does not usually attach to the ordinary business of our courts. And yet the administration of the laws should always be interesting and demand from us the most grave and serious consideration. So different from the discord of the outside world, within the temple of justice, all is quiet and dignified, and as the object of this tribunal is to do right between man and man, no lips should be heard to speak within their portals except to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and no feelings of self, of personal advancement or aim should be indulged by those who are interested in the administration of the law. The civilization of our age and the well-being, indeed, the preservation of society demands, that above all authority in the land, honor and respect should be paid to the tribunals of justice established under our constitution, for it is thus alone that the cause of the weak and helpless and friendless can be protected against the strong arm of power, and the right of the humblest member of the community can be defended and maintained. Infinitely below, but still typifying that Divine justice to which we all bow and reference, they who sit in judgment upon the rights and liberties of their fellow-men, are clothed with a great responsibility, which can only be discharged by a most scrupulous and exact fulfillment of their obligations. And I believe gentlemen, that when you took that solemn oath as pronounced to you by the officer of this court, true deliverance to make between the prisoner at the bar and the people of this State, as God might help you hereafter in your hour of need—Therefore, I say that you understood fully all that you promised, and that you felt the full weight of their solemn words, and that you will listen patiently and attentively (as you have hitherto done,) to the end to all that can be said to you by the court or by counsel. For myself and my associate I have no apology to make. We came not here voluntarily; we have been summoned from among the many members of our profession as you have been called from the great body of your fellow-citizens. We are here in this hall of justice, just as you are, without fear, favor, affection, reward or hope of reward, to do our duty. For the purposes of this trial you are a component part of this tribunal of justice; so are we. You have your duties to perform; ours are also defined. The prisoner at the bar is accused of crime; of crime against the State. The State has its representative in the District Attorney, who has conducted this prosecution, and in his able assistant who, tireless in the discharge of his duty has, as you may have observed, day by day, quietly but efficiently aided and helped on the prosecution. In the charity of the law, to which my associate yesterday made reference, the court has appointed us to aid the prisoner in his defence, and you are finally to determine the question of his guilt or innocence. Over us all, friends, is a learned and benignant court whose only aim, I am sure will be, as it has been throughout this trial, to deal justly by the State and by the prisoner, and to show you, gentlemen how, conscientiously and satisfactorily, to discharge your duties. A word more as to our position. As members of the bar we are officers of the court, and under its direction. The charity of the law will not permit a prisoner, no matter what may be his crime, to go undefended, and if he is poor and friendless the court has the power to appoint any of its officers to this duty, and no lawyer ought ever to refuse to render this service. I mean all that I say. No lawyer who has a proper appreciation of his profession is, in my judgment, at liberty to refuse the aid of his abilities, however humble they may be, if they only can be of any service, to aid in the eliciting of truth or the vindication of innocence. That is the science of the true, consistent member of the honorable profession of law, nothing more nothing less. I regard it a great privilege to be even as humble a member of that profession which, from the earliest days to the present time, has had within its folds the most learned, the most upright, the most virtuous of mankind; which numbers on its roll those who have been foremost in advancing the civilization of the world, in teaching men the sublimest morality and purity of life and conduct toward their fellow men; a profession which numbers in its ranks a Hale, a Coke, a Blackstone, a Marshall, a Story, a Kent; a profession which has always stood as a bulwark between the liberties of the people and their kingly oppressors; whose members have always been, and as they are to-day, ready to stand by the side of the needy and defenceless. I owe this feeble tribute to a profession to which I am indebted for whatever little position I have in this community—whatever little success I have had in life, and I cheerfully pay it here.

We are here, therefore, as officers of this court, without pay and without price, and we are entitled to the same consideration and respect that you are, for we are both in the discharge of a solemn duty. We are here to aid in the eliciting of truth, and our motives are not to be misconstrued. We ought not to be met, and we must not be met, with any imputations upon our good faith or our honor. We are not paid to suborn witnesses, or to falsify truth; we are not paid to throw suspicions on the innocent, or shroud the guilty; we have attempted nothing of the kind; and if, in the discharge of our duty, we have seemed to you for a single moment—as the District Attorney has at times thought and said we were—too exacting in requiring that the rules and practice of this court should be rigidly adhered to, it was not because we desired to obstruct the course of justice, but because we believed, no matter whether we were right or wrong, that the interests of truth, not less than the interests of our client, required that we should pursue that course.

But you and I are not alone burdened with a duty in this case. The District Attorney, who represents the State, has his duties also. It is his business to present to this court and to you all the evidence which probably bears on this case, and nothing more. He has no right to use the great power and authority of his office contrary to law and evidence; and in his professional zeal, and in the pursuit of that which, after all, is oftentimes utterly unworthy of its cost—professional success and reputation—to shield the guilty, to crush to the earth a hunted, persecuted, innocent man, simply that amid the wreck and ruin he has wrought he may stand forth a bright particular star—the observed of all observers. The prisoner at the bar, as you and I are, is of the people whom the District Attorney represents: and while he may look to him to advocate his cause he asks no favor, but demands a right when, through me, he asks the District Attorney to deal fairly by him, not to misrepresent his cause or to distort the evidence, but to permit this cause to go to you as it stands upon the record. He asks nothing more, and to that he is entitled.

I think I can appeal with confidence to the District Attorney that he will do this and nothing else. The prisoner at the bar is of the people, and he asks no favor of the District-Attorney but to let the simple facts of the case go to the jury. That this unfortunate gentleman was murdered there can be no doubt; as to the time when it took place there does appear to be some doubt. Gonzales and Pellicier went to their lodgings in Centre-street about 10 o'clock; Viela returned to the Hotel de Cuba about 9 o'clock on the night of the murder. Counsel went on to show the improbability of the prisoner at the bar being at the scene of the murder on the night in question. If Gonzales came over to Brooklyn on the night in question with Pellicier, how was it that Pellicier bade Gonzales good night? Besides this, the car conductor, Leigh, identified Viela, Pellicier and Otero as being in the car—not Gonzales. He also testified that Viela paid for three not for four men; if, therefore, three men came to Fulton Ferry, they must have been Viela, Pellicier and Otero only. He is not identified at the house of Mrs. Evans, there being great uncertainty as to the appearance of the men who were there. Turning to the question of the drafts found on Gonzales, there is testimony which proves that Otero had given them to Gonzales for safe keeping in the presence of Capt. Peterson; besides this they were not negotiable but were drawn to Mr. Otero's order and not indorsed. It is very remarkable that there are no marks of blood upon his clothing—except the pants—upon the pocket and waistband of which there are some stains visible. The jury heard what the Spanish Vice Consul said. Gonzales cut his finger at the Hotel de Barcelona; he wore no suspenders; what more natural than that he should have put his hands in his pockets to lift his pants up? That's how the blood came there. Viela and Pellicier were intimate friends. If there was a conspiracy to murder Otero, what more likely than Pellicier to take Viela into his confidence, and not a stranger like Gonzales? Counsel went on to argue that Viela was the man, not Gonzales. Pellicier told Viela on the night of the murder to take a car, which must have been in pursuance of some previous arrangement between them. What did Pellicier say to the prisoner at the bar on that occasion? "Good night, Gonzales." That there must have been a desperate struggle in the City Park there can be no doubt, and yet Gonzales bears no mark of violence upon his person. And then as to the emotion exhibited by him when taken into the presence of the dead body of Otero—all that is compatible with perfect innocence. In concluding his address, he argued that the burden of proof lay with the District-Attorney. Who saw Gonzales at the place of the murder? No one; for Phillips does not pretend to identify him at Mrs. Evans'. The only testimony that can bring him to Brooklyn on that night is that of the car conductor—and he is not to be relied upon. Besides this, the witness is on his own confession a thief. And is this man to be hanged on the testimony of a thief! This is not a question for a compromised verdict. If any one of you entertain a doubt as to the completeness of the evidence against this man I trust you will remember your duty, and not allow yourself to be dragooned or bullied into a verdict by the other eleven. It is a duty you owe to this poor defenceless man, to your oaths and to the people. With this adjuration I commend the case of Gonzales to you, feeling conscious you will guard his interests closely, as closely and as jealously as those of the people.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCue's address, Mr. Morris, for the prosecution, addressed the Court and jury with great earnestness and eloquence for upwards of two hours and a half, urging with terrible fixedness of theory every circumstance and detail which could tend to implicate Gonzales in the assassination. Continuing, he said, substantially as follows;

The defence had stated that they would prove this money found upon Gonzales had been borrowed in a concert-saloon in New-York. Where is the evidence that Gonzales had cut his finger at the Barcelona Hotel? Where is the evidence? That they would prove from medical testimony that Otero could not have been drinking in Mrs. Evans' house the night of the murder—but on that point they have utterly failed. The counsel seeming to have abandoned his defence then appealed to you individually, urging each juror not to be dragooned into a verdict, and stating that if a verdict of disagreement were the result of the trial, that the prisoner could be tried again. The prosecuting attorney then recapitulated the facts of the case which have already appeared, contending that Gonzales followed Otero from Havana to the City of New-York, knowing that he had a large sum of money in his possession. Is not a motive thus established for the murder, especially when we remember that Gonzales had no money? The three periods in the history of the case dwelt upon were—the leaving of the Hotel de Cuba at the time of the murder—the flight of the prisoner—his subsequent movemnets. In the first place it is said that there was a friendship felt by Gonzales for Otero. Was that shown by Gonzales after the murder? Did he exhibit it when the murdered man was buried? The friendship felt by Gonzales for Otero was that of Ratsky for Fellner when he murdered him for money. You find Gonzales and Pellicier visiting each other; engaged a room in the same house, which they never occupied; but when these twin conspirators and joint assassins have finished their work, they find it won't do to go back to the Hotel de Cuba, as they will be required to account for Otero, with whom they were seen to leave—and so they take lodging in Centre-street. Not only were they frequently seen together, and had changed their lodgings; not only were their joint bloody clothes found in the same room—there is other evidence of a conspiracy between the parties. Take the evidence of Fau. Take what occurred in jail between Gonzales and his coadjutor. What meant that caution sent by Gonzales to Pellicier; "mind what you say; don't talk too much. Mind what I have told you, and all will go well." Counsel went on to show that while Otero was being murdered by Gonzales and Pellicier, Viela was at the Hotel de Cuba; that the three men were at Evans' just previous to the murder; all three of these men leave the hotel together, and that was the last seen of Otero. Do you doubt that Gonzales was one of these three men? This attack, I say, was first commenced with the razor. They attempted first to cut this man's throat with the razor. (Hat shown.) You will see on this hat a number of sharp cuts made with a razor, and not with the dagger. Take the cuts on the clothing, and the manner in which it is cut, and the after cuts on the face, and it establishes the fact that the intention was first to cut his throat. The cuts on the head of Otero showed conclusively that he had grappled with Pellicier, who was using the razor on him, and in that struggle put upon Pellicier the marks of his guilt. That being the case can there be any reasonable doubt that it was the strong arm of Gonzales that used the dagger upon the body of the murdered man and bent its point in the violent effort to kill him? Counsel then exhibited a diagram of the place where the murder was committed and the places where the dagger and gloves were found, to show that the gloves having been found nearer to the dead body of Otero than was the dagger, that it was impossible that Pellicier could have had the dagger in his hands when he tore off the gloves from his hands and abandoned them. When the counsel for the defence stated that Gonzales left the party before they started for Brooklyn, it must have seemed strange to you that if he left these parties that night, as he says he did, pray where did he meet Pellicier again after that? That's the question. Where did he go? There are four hours he has got to account for himself. Does he do it? He says he was seen in a saloon on Broadway by a witness. Why is the witness not put on the stand? Gonzales, no doubt, told this to his counsel, but the counsel found, on examining the witness, that that story was false. There is no doubt that Pellicier and Gonzales were together before the murder; Gonzales admits that himself. Now, where did they meet him after the murder? Where was Gonzales during these four hours between the time he parted from Pellicier, and eleven o'clock on the night of the murder when they went to this hotel in Centre-street. If the prisoner had been anywhere during these four hours, he would be able to prove it. Does he attempt to do so? No. He only says, "I parted from him." If that money was borrowed, as he says, tell me how it is that he did not return to the Hotel de Barcelona to this warm friend of his. But he does not go there. He knows of this murder, and from Wednesday night until Saturday he abandons the hotel. When did he intend to return the drafts? Where would he have gone to get information on the subject of the murder? We have shown these men to be acting together; we have seen them changing their clothes and appearance; and yet counsel tell you that the prisoner is innocent of this crime! Why, take his own statement of the case, and he is a self-convicted man. What the necessity of buying a new suit of clothes? Why this expenditure of money? Has he given any explanation of that? In closing his address, the District-Attorney showed that the prisoner had no money when he landed in New-York; that he had none on the night of the murder; that he followed Otero about the city to ascertain how much money he had, and whether when he was making these purchases he was paying away that money or not. Then there was his anxiety for Otero's return from Philadelphia; his leaving the Barcelona Hotel without any cause and never returning there again; his retaining the drafts in his possession, concealed; his not returning to the hotel to inquire for Otero; the fact that the weapons were in possession of Pellicier, his accomplice; his failure to account for himself between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock on the night of the murder—all these circumstances are to be taken into consideration when rendering a verdict. If it goes forth into this community that the murderer of Otero has been found, tried and convicted, there is not a man or woman in the community that will not sleep the sounder from a knowledge of the fact. And now, gentlemen, the counsel for the defence has appealed to you individually and urged you to remember the solemnity of your oaths, saying that if any one of you should have doubts of the prisoner's guilt he should disregard the threats or bullyings of the other eleven, and stand out for a verdict. I, too, gentlemen, beg you, if there is a point of doubt on which any reasonable hope can hang, to give the prisoner the benefit of it; it is his property, and I would be as bad as they who murdered Otero if I should use my personal or official influence to persecute or hound a poor defenceless man to the gallows. But, gentlemen, you must indeed remember your oaths, and remember, too, the duty you owe to the people of this community and to justice. If this man is guilty you must say so; with the consequences of that guilt you have nothing to do; the court will attend to that. If we take this man's life we take it to save other lives, the lives of other Oteros, who might, like this unfortunate one, be induced to come over to the darkened parks of Brooklyn City. It is justice, not vengeance, calls, and justice must be served. If, as I have no doubt you will, you discharge your duty conscientiously and fairly you will find through all time the approvals of your conscience, the commendations of your better nature, and no matter what the consequences may be to the prisoner, your duty is imperative, and will be discharged only when you have rendered a verdict in absolute accordance with the evidence before you. Listen to no subtle theories framed from the ingenious brain of an eloquent counsel; listen to no suggestions made no matter where, but confine yourself to the facts and the testimony on which alone you can with safely rely. I leave the case in your hands, gentlemen, feeling assured that the interests of the people will be protected, while no verdict can be rendered of which the prisoner can justly complain. [Applause.]

REQUESTS TO CHARGE.

The counsel for the prisoner then desired the Court to charge the jury:

1. That in every criminal case the defendant's guilt must be made out by evidence sufficiently conclusive to exclude any reasonable supposition of his innocence.

2. That if the jury believe that the statement and explanation made by the prisoner through his counsel, or otherwise, are not inconsistent or incompatible with the facts in proof, they must adopt that statement and these explanations, and acquit the prisoner, even though they believe the weight of probabilities is in favor of his guilt, the question not being as to the balance of probabilities, but as to whether or not the evidence is of a conclusive and demonstrative nature; that even though the jury believe the prisoner guilty, unless they are convinced that the testimony to that effect is perfectly conclusive, they must find him not guilty.

3. If the jury, in making up their minds from circumstantial evidence, have a rational doubt as to the existence of any *one* of the material circumstances attempted to be proven, that circumstance ought not to have any influence upon them in forming their opinion respecting the guilt or innocence of the accused.

4. That there is no competent testimony in this case showing that the prisoner's clothes were in any wise stained with blood, and that the jury must consider.

5. That, as the history of court trials proves the liability of witnesses to be mistaken when undertaking to identify faces which they have seen but a few times, the jury should scrutinize such testimony with care and severity.

6. That the cut gloves of Pellicier and the weapons of Viela are entitled to no consideration in this case, unless it be to show that Viela and Pellicier, and not the prisoner, perpetrated this murder.

Judge Gilbert—The jury will rise and listen to the charge of the Court.

The jury rose, and Judge Gilbert charged as follows:

CHARGE OF JUDGE GILBERT.

The prisoner at the bar is indicted jointly with Pellicier for the murder of Otero. You want first to be fully convinced that Otero is dead; this is proved fully. The next question is whether it is a case of murder or not. This has been clearly defined by counsel on both sides, and it is clear that it was a brutal, wanton and atrocious murder. We have no direct proof about it, but the condition of the body, clothes and weapons show that it was a clear case of murder. Now, who did it? The prosecution claim that Gonzales and Pellicier did it jointly. Direct proof cannot always be brought forward, and you are driven by the circumstances of the case to take circumstantial evidence. The law does not require the absurdity of direct proof, for the deed is done at such time and place as assist in concealment. This does not conflict with your obligations. You do not swear that he is innocent or guilty; you simply judge of the facts, and render your opinion as to his guilt or innocence. Extreme cases ought not to interfere with the plain, practical and well-established rules of evidence. Every species of evidence is fallible. The history of the law is full of cases of erroneous convictions under direct as well as circumstantial evidence. As a general rule circumstantial evidence is quite as strong, if not stronger, than direct proof, for there can be neither perjury or conspiracy on the part of the circumstances. If it is proven that these men did commit the murder, you must say so. We are responsible for the law, and you for the facts. The sole responsibility for the facts rests with the jury. The evidence has been presented with ability rarely exhibited in a court of justice. How many were engaged in the murder, and if more than one, you must seriously consider the identity of the parties. The presence of Pellicier is not controverted, and it is a matter of no consequence which one struck the fatal blow, both men being present. Was there a conspiracy between them? They first met on Sunday, before the murder. Pellicier and Viela breakfasted at the Barcelona Hotel. Gonzales was there and talked with Pellicier. He saw him again at the Cuba Hotel at 6:30 and 7:30, and they left together. The next step is shown by the conductor, who swears positively that these three were there with Otero, whose body he recognized. We are all liable to be mistaken in identity. I have seen it often, and you must exercise great care and caution, but I don't think the case at all depends on this fact. Phillips swears from personal recollection that the three, Otero, Pellicier and Gonzales, were together at Evans', near the scene of the murder. You have heard the comments of counsel and the testimony of Dr. Willets, and also the suggestion of Mr. Evans and Mr. Murray. Here are the gloves of Pellicier and the evidence of Dr. Ayres; these men are found again at the Centre-street lodging-house at 10 o'clock that night, without any apparent explanation as to why they left their hotels. The weapons belonged to Viela, and the defence claim he was the confederate of Pellicier. They belonged to him, but were accessible to Pellicier. Who took the razors? Evidently Pellicier. They are found in the City Park after the murder, and just before that in Pellicier's room, and he was at the murder. If Pellicier was there, it would follow as a necessary corroliary, that he was the one who took them from the room. We can't expect to account for everything. Viela went out from the hotel; was told to take a car; missed his friends; went to the St. Nicholas, and then went to his hotel. Farr indorses this statement. Mr. Mills says he found the body in the Park at twenty minutes of ten. You must judge of Farr's reliability; he has not been contradicted, swears without apparent motive, and is not implicated in the murder. He says Viela was home at half-past nine, and it is for you to decide whether he could have committed the murder and got back at the time stated. The defence claim that at the moment of separation Pellicoer bade Gonzales good-bye, and there is no evidence that he went on to Brooklyn except that of Leigh and Phillips. They certainly came together at the house in Centre-street; why did they go there, where did they meet, why not go to their own hotel. The possession of the money and drafts furnished evidence of the connection of the party with the murder. Otero had the drafts and the gold, Gonzales had none—the drafts were not negotiable, and yet the explanation of the defence is that they were given to Gonzales by Otero for safe keeping. If they had been lost they would be of no use; the money he says he borrowed, Then, there's the conversation at the jail and the condition of his clothes. It's for you to say whether the drafts were hid for an honest purpose or not, and whether the garments are stained with blood, and if so whose? You must judge, also, of the conversation at the jail and of the reliability of the witness who presented it. The prisoner is a stranger, unacquainted with our language and apparently defenceless. The law is no respector of persons. All men are alike in a court of justice, and there seems to be a peculiar duty to see that the unfriended are permitted all their rights. But if the prisoner committed the murder, or aided therein, the fact that he is a defenceless stranger should have no weight with you. If, on the other hand, you don't find sufficient warrant for a verdict of guilty you will, of course, give him the benefit of the doubt. The case now rests with you, and you will retire to your room, deliberate upon the facts, and render your verdict thereon under the rules of law as I have laid them down.

An officer was then sworn, and in his custody the jury retired at 3:30. The crowd grew greater and was packed more closely. The Judges retired for a rarebit, the counsel did the same; the prisoner sat quiet for a while, and then was taken into an adjoining room for some bread and coffee; the jury had some refreshments taken in to them, and then notified the Court, through the clerk, Mr. Stevens, that they had agreed upon a verdict. The prisoner was brought in, and the jury came down from their room.

THE VERDICT.

Clerk Stevens—Gonzales, stand up; Jury, stand up and look upon each other. Foreman, have you agreed upon a verdict?

Foreman—We have.

Clerk—What is it?

Foreman—Guilty of murder in the first degree.

Mr. De Witt—Please poll the jury.

The jury were polled, and answered severally that the verdict was theirs.

District Attorney Morris—I now move that the prisoner be remanded for sentence.

The Sheriff then took charge of the prisoner, who was handcuffed and taken out by a squad of policemen, followed down Fulton-avenue by hundreds of shouting men, who acted like dogs after a stag.

The case of Pellicier will be taken up to-day at 10 o'clock.

Testimonial to Brave Men.

The undersigned, merchants and others, of New-York, believing that the heroic efforts of Pilot HENRY SEGUINE and Boatkeeper STEPHEN H. JONES, and others, who actively aided in rescuing the lives of the passengers and crew of the steamer *Mary A. Boardman*, stranded on Romer Shoals, near Sandy Hook, during the severe cold night of Jan. 8, 1866, merit a substantial recognition from this community, as a testimonial of their appreciation of such humane services, subscribe the sums set opposite their names respectively, to be paid to A. A. LOW, Esq., Treasurer. The money thus realized to be divided among these noble men in such proportion as the following-named committee, who have consented to serve for that purpose, may determine best calculated to accomplish the end in view, to wit: A. A. LOW, Esq., President Chamber of Commerce; JOHN D. JONES, Esq., President Life Saving Boat Association; RUSSELL STURGIS, Esq., President Board Pilot Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1866.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MORE CLAIMANTS FOR ESTATES IN ENGLAND.—Recently several members of the Tryon family held a meeting in Irving Hall, for the purpose of deciding on the proper measures to be taken to get possession of a certain estate in England known as Bulwyck Park, Northamptonshire, of which the Tryon family believe themselves to be the rightful claimants. The estate is said to be worth $5,000,000, and to be at present in possession of illegitimate descendants of the original owner. This makes about the twentieth English estate of large value to which persons in this country believe themselves entitled. There are the Jennings estate, the Wilson estate, the Hoyt estate, the Leigh estate, and others too numerous to mention. In all cases there is only one little link wanting to enable the claimants to step into their property. It is to be feared that in most of these cases the hopes of the claimants are excited by designing lawyers for their own purposes.

SUICIDE OF A LITTERATEUR.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER, at No. 67 Eldridge-street, on the body of THEODORE KNAPP, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. Mr. KNAPP was a translator for several publishers, and appears to have been a person of sober and steady habits, but subject to fits of melancholy, and while under their influence he has been heard to utter threats against his own life. Mr. PAUL LOESER, of No. 115 East Thirty-ninth-street, called on Wednesday evening to see Mr. KNAPP and found him quite ill. On inquiry he learned the fact that the deceased had swallowed poison. Medical aid was called in and antidotes administered, without effect, however. Deceased was a native of Germany and 36 years of age.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—During Wednesday afternoon, while JOHN O'BRIEN, a porter employed at No. 54 Barclay-street, was engaged in hoisting goods to the upper part of the building, one of the packages slipped and fell through the hatchway. At the same moment, THOS. WILLIAMS, another employe, who was standing on the ground floor, heard the alarm, and in attempting to escape the falling package, he slipped and fell backward, striking on his head with such violence as to become insensible. Mr. WILLIAMS was conveyed to the New-York Hospital by the Third Precinct Police, where he remained until yesterday, when death ensued, caused by the injuries received. Coroner GOVER held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Long Island, and 40 years of age.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of a female child, the reputed mother of which is said to be ANN O'ROURKE, living at No. 257 West Twenty-first-street. During the inquest it was charged that ANN had thrown her child, alive, into the vault, causing death, where the body was found. A verdict was given against the accused by the jury, when she was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. She denied all intention to kill the infant.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner COLLIN, at No. 635 Second-avenue, on the body of DANIEL FINLEY, a child nearly three years of age, whose death was caused by severe scalds about the head and shoulders. On Tuesday last Mrs. FINLEY left a tub of boiling water standing on the floor, and while absent for a few moments, the little fellow stumbled and fell over backwards into the tub, and was fatally scalded. A verdict of accidental death was brought in by the jury.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE.—This institute, which is presided over by Signor JOSEPH BORRA, was reopened on the 15th inst., at the Masonic Building, in Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. CHEVE'S system is spoken of in the highest terms by L. M. GOTTSCHALK and other musical celebrities, who consider it the only one by which pupils can be taught to read music at first sight.

NO MORE DEAD-HEADS.—A special meeting of the Hotel-keepers' Society was held a few evenings since at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at which it was resolved to do away with the present system of "passing" or "dead-heading," and to charge every person who receives accommodations the usual rate of board.

QUARANTINED.—The ship *Persia*, from Leghorn and Gibraltar, has been detained at Quarantine for fumigation and ventilation.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT — CIRCUIT.—*Part I*—Short Causes.—Nos. 1420, 1197, 1016, 1001, 1718, 1313, 1242, 703, 1307, 1225, 1711, 1480, 1434, 1125, 1035, 1717. *Part II.*—Nos. 585, 594, 90, 440, 560, 1020, 2, 776, 312, 544, 620, 622, 628, 630, 632, 138, 634, 636, 640, 650.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—No. 19 preferred cause, and Nos. 69 to 75, inclusive, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nos. 10, 25, 36, 49½, 61, 71, 77, 84, 10½, 107, 110, 118, 129. The general call begins at No. 135.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Short Causes—Nos. 1720, 1825, 1086, 1396. *Part II.*—No further calendar will be made up this term for the trial of jury causes. The General Term for the hearing of equity causes, will commence on Monday next.

The Libel Suit Against a Sunday Journal—Complaint Dismissed—$250 Allowed to Defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 18.

Before Justice Jones and a Jury.

John H. Mecabe vs. *Cauldwell & Whitney.*—This action, which has occupied the attention of the Court for several days past, was concluded yesterday by the Court directing a non-suit. In making this disposition of it, the Justice presiding said that he was governed by a recent decision in the Court of Appeals. The article complained of as libelous purported to be the proceedings before a Grand Jury in Hudson County, New-Jersey; and the evidence as to what those proceedings were substantially agreeing with the published statement, he would have to annul a verdict on the spot and grant a new trial in case the jury were to render a verdict for the plaintiff. It appears from this decision that the proceedings before a Grand Jury are of a public nature, and the publication of them privileged under the act of 1854. This is in direct conflict with a decision rendered by a Justice of this same court only a few months since. After the judgment of non-suit, the Court, on motion of the defendant's counsel, granted an extra allowance of $250. Notice of appeal was given by the counsel for plaintiff; the exceptions taken on the trial are to be heard in the first instance at the General Term.

For plaintiff, Mr. R. H. Huntley; for defendant, A. O. Hall.

Statute of Limitations Successful.

SUPERIOR COURT—JAN. 18.

Before Chief-Justice Robertson and a Jury.

James M. Ball vs. *Emerson M. Knowles.*—This case was brought to recover about $2,000 on a note made by defendant to plaintiff for merchandise. It seems that defendant lived in Ohio when the note was made; that he subsequently moved to New-York, and next to California; but he claimed that he had been in the State more than six years after the note matured, and before this action was brought plaintiff alleged that the reason he delayed bringing the action was, because, while temporarily absent at the South, the rebellion broke out, and he was confined within its borders unwillingly, between 3 and 4 years, and he commenced the action as soon as he escaped. Defendant did not claim that the note had not been made; his only defence to the action being the statute of limitations, and on his testimony showing that he had been in the State more than 6 years before the action was brought, exclusive of all his absences the court dismissed the case.

G. W. Parson, for plaintiff; R. W. Andrews, for defendant.

Another Warning to Reckless Drivers—Damages for Running Over a Child—The Object of Crosswalks.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 18.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

Michael Carroll vs. *Hugh Killen.*—This action was brought to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, by reason of the wrongful acts of the defendant, under the following circum stances:

On the 1st day of October, 1864, James Carroll, a lad at that time aged about 8 years, while attempting to cross the Fourth-avenue, opposite the Bible House, was run over by a horse and cart, owned by the defendant, and driven by his son. The lad was very badly injured; his skull having been fractured in several places, and his hip and other portions of his body so much bruised and mangled that he was confined to his bed for a long time after. In fact the testimony given on the trial tended to show that he has thus been rendered a cripple for life. The physician who attended him gave evidence to the effect that in his judgment he would never be a well person.

This action is brought by the injured boy's father to recover under the statute the value of the boy's services, the physician's bill, &c., and not for the actual damages to the person of the lad. For the purpose of obtaining some compensation for the injury itself, an action was brought, soon after the occurrence, against Mr. Killen, in the name of the boy who sued by his guardian. The latter action was tried last March in the Supreme Court Circuit, and a verdict then rendered by the jury of $1,500 for the boy. The circumstances attending the sad accident were fully reported in the TIMES of the 26th of March last.

The testimony given on the trial of the action which was concluded yesterday, was of a very conflicting character. The defendant in the suit is a well-known butcher of this city. The witnesses on the part of the plaintiff testified in substance, that defendant's son was driving a butcher-cart, at the rate of about eight miles per hour, up Fourth-avenue, when the accident occurred; that just ahead of defendant's cart there was another vehicle of the same description driven by an agent of a rival in the same business—in other words, it appeared that the drivers of the two carts were, for some reason, racing. The lad was returning from school at the noon-intermission. In trying to cross Fourth-avenue, he was knocked down by the forward cart, and run over by the defendant's horse and cart, which was just behind, and the injuries above stated were thus inflicted. Several of the most substantial men in New-York testified to this state of facts, and also that there was not more than six or eight feet between the two carts; that going at the rapid rate they were, it was impossible for the defendant's cart to hold up in time to save the boy, even if the driver had seen him prostrate on the street.

Some of the defendants' witnesses testified that the two carts were not only not racing, but that they were going at a rate of not more than five miles per hour; that there was a space of at least 20 feet between the two carts; that the boy undertook to cross the avenue, but caught his foot in one of the railroad tracks and fell; that he was not able to extricate himself, and after he fell the carts could not avoid the accident.

The theory of the defence was that the boy was not free from negligence, and hence plaintiff could not recover. A nonsuit was asked on this ground among others. The Court refused the application, and in submitting the questions of fact to the jury, he commented upon the rapidly-growing evil in this city of reckless driving, and stated the law to be that the plaintiff must be wholly free from negligence to enable him to recover. He said the accident must have been entirely owing to the reckless acts of the defendant. The attention of the jury was called to the corporation ordinance in relation to fast driving, and to the tender age of the child, who was but eight years old at the time. A child could not be held to that degree of responsibility which attaches to the conduct of an adult. They had seen the child in court, and he had been proved to have been before the accident a remarkably active, healthy and intelligent boy. A question had been raised as to whether the lad, instead of crossing where he attempted to, midway between the streets, should not have gone to the corner, and walked over on the crosswalk. On the part of the defendant, it was insisted that he had no business to cross over at the place where the accident overtook him. But the Court would instruct the jury that this lad, or any other person, had a right to cross where he pleased. The object of crosswalks was not to confine pedestrians to that particular part of the street in crossing, but they were constructed for convenience, and to protect the feet of the passengers.

The case was submitted to the jury, who rendered a sealed verdict for the plaintiff of $650. This sum, added to the verdict given for the boy last Spring, brings the amount up to $2,150 damages, beside costs of two suits against the proprietor of one butcher cart. Two suits have been instituted against the owner of the other cart, and we understand the plaintiff has recovered in one of them.

For plaintiff, Mr. Wilcoxon; for defendant. Mr. Matthews.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 18.

By Judge Brady.

Chockley *vs.* Robischeck; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice McCunn.

Kelly *vs.* James Lee; motion granted, and cause referred to a referee to hear, &c. Albert G. Havenson *vs.* Henry Naylor; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Justice Sutherland.

Ayres *vs.* Philip Ayres; motion to change place of trial denied, without costs to either party. Johanna M. Neilson *vs.* James H. H. Neilson; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

FLANNEL TO BE PAID FOR.

Michael Gallagher and John Fitzgibbons, charged with having stolen from Michael C. Debevoise, No. 289 Grand-street, on the 9th of January, five pieces of flannel of the value of $120, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sentenced to the State Prison for the term of two years and six months.

UNFAITHFUL SOCIETY.

Margaret Brown, who, early on the morning of the 11th of January, met Gustaf Lowenheigen in the Bowery; went to his house, No. 41 Forsyth-street, along with him; remained with him there half an hour and then left, taking with her his gold watch and chain, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER DISPOSED OF.

George Kepler was prowling about the corner of Seventeenth-street and Avenue A at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 3d of January, in company with two confederates, when he caught Thomas Murray, who was passing at the time, by the neck, and robbed him of the sum of $5 25. Kepler was subsequently caught and yesterday pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person. He was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of five years.

A DOMESTIC IN HEAVY BUSINESS.

Margaret Brady, one of that dexterous class of domestic servants who are always ready to offer a written ker-ak-ter from their last place, was brought up on a charge of having made herself altogether too familiar with the contents of a bureau belonging to Jacob Buxbaun of No. 218 Seventh-avenue, on the 16th of December, 1865. She took possession of money and jewelry amounting to the value of $1,628, all of which she handed to Joseph Eaton. Margaret pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny.

THE GUILTY RECEIVER.

Joseph Eaton, who took charge of the property stolen by Margaret Brady, pleaded guilty to the charge of receiving stolen goods.

ALLEGED BURGLARS ACQUITTED.

Daniel Mulligan and John Barrett, charged with breaking into and robbing the house of Bridget Towey, No. 439 West Sixteenth-street, on the night of the 16th of December, 1865, were tried and acquitted.

BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

John McGinley, charged with burglary in breaking into and robbing the premises No. 53 Grand-street, belonging to James Tierney, having been caught in the act by Officer Daniels, of the Eighth Precinct, on the night of the 19th November, 1865, was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were an unusual number of thieves arraigned yesterday morning for stealing cotton from bales lying on the dock. Ten of these thieves tried for that offence were white and four were black, and two of the blacks were recent refugees from the South who were without home or friends. In the case of the whites, they all acknowledged themselves to be residents of New-York and to having employment on the dock, and claimed that the cotton found on them was pickings, while on the other hand it was as clearly demonstrated that instead of pickings it was clean cotton torn from the bale after it had been cut with a knife. There is more cotton lost on the docks in the course of a year by theft than there is by fire. To convict of larceny is difficult under some circumstances, as the following case of a

CONCIENTIOUS SWEARER

shows:

Three men named John Pinnell, James Barney and John Callahan, (one of them colored,) were charged with stealing cotton from the dock. The complainant, George Ackerman, was called and sworn, to find out if any cotton that he was accountable for had been lost. The examination speaks for itself:

Q.—Where is your place of business? A.—No. 129 Pearl-street.

Q.—Did you have on the date of this complaint any cotton in your custody? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where was it? A.—No. 399 Greenwich-street.

Q.—While in your possession was any of it taken? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you know of any being taken at any time? A.—No. I saw cotton shown at the station-house in Leonard-street, but I don't know whose it was; I couldn't tell who it belonged to.

Q.—Did you make this complaint? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What is your name? A.—George Ackerman.

Judge Dowling—I heard your whole story before today. You may have changed your mind, but here is your evidence on this affidavit. If anybody has been to see you be consistent; you may want to let them go, but speak the truth.

Witness—That is my complaint and signature; but I could not tell whose property it was, cotton looks so much alike; I heard them say they picked it up around the street; how they got it I don't know; Officer Alexander Wilson and two colored men were fighting with a white man for the possession of a bag of cotton, and when he came upon the belligerents, intending to settle the matter in a peaceable way, up came the last witness, Ackerman, and charged all three with the larceny; as far as could be devined the white man gave the colored men a chance to steal, and after they had gone far enough from the dock, white man told his colored brethren to clear out and let him have the cotton. They would not give it up, hence all hands were arrested while fighting for its possession. For the want of an identification of the property, the three defendants were acquitted. Of the guilt of the three there was not the least doubt.

THE LARCENY OF A DOG.

Louis Schaefler keeps a lager beer and oyster saloon in Third-avenue, near Eighteenth-street. Lewis Barnes, the defendant in this case, went down there and saw a Newfoundland pup, five weeks old, which he fondled very much while enjoying his stew. When the stew was eaten, he gave a $10 bill in payment, which was declined. Mr. Barnes was asked to pay the price of the stews up stairs. He said no: "Bring me the change." The boy brought down the change, which he took, put it in his pocket without counting, and left the saloon, with his overcoat so muffled up, that everybody looked keenly at him to see if there was anything concealed. Nobody saw the feet or the tail of the dog peer out from under the coat, and although it was reasonable to suppose that the accused had stolen the dog, which was valued at $50, it was still old enough to have got up the basement steps and disappear in the streets itself. Verdict—Not proven.

FORCED SALES IN CHATHAM-STREET.

In some of the clothing establishments in Chatham-street forced sales are made. A man traveling along is seized by the collar on the sidewalk, and taken in a slop-shop. He says he does not wish to make a purchase, but they persist that he does; they take his coat off and put on in its place one of the stock coats, and say it is an exact fit. They then take the coat recently tried on from the victim, help him on with his old coat, detain him while they are folding it, put it under his arm and tell him to clear out. As soon as he is kicked outside he is brought back amid a great deal of noise expressed in German, Hebrew or Italian, and accused of theft. Rather than be locked up for theft, if he has the money he pays for the coat forced on him. This was the story of Peter Miller, a German, charged with stealing a coat from No. 147 Chatham-street. Complainant said there was no truth in the story. Judge DOWLING said it might be a fabrication, but the swindle, as told by the prisoner, very frequently occurred in Chatham-street. Defendant unfortunately brought no witness or fact forward to corroborate his story, and when convicted was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

ROW IN A DANCING-SCHOOL.

There is a dancing academy in the Bowery, near Broome-street, where, if your card is acceptable, you can enter and have a dance, a reel, or a polka, or a shuffle around, for thirty cents. Marey Rice, a very decent-looking young man, who said he was a very extensive patron of the establishment, was charged with committing a very serious assault on one of the pupils, Maurice Monalities, aged about twenty-six, who said he was a regular frequenter of the place, and had never seen complainant there. Complainant went into the room, or rather, as soon as he entered the dance room he was seized by the collar, knocked down and beaten. In the confusion he lost, or had his pocket picked of $30. The assault without provocation was proven; but, on the other hand, two witnesses swear that defendant was dancing a polka with his hands in his pockets when the assault was committed. The Court placed very little reliance on the evidence for the defence, for, after sentencing the accused to twenty days in the City Prison and fining him $50, remarked that it was strange that fast young men would prefer coming to a court of justice to be taught manners, after having paid for that enlightenment in an academy of dancing.

A CASE FOR THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

JACOB FINK keeps a liquor saloon and grocery store in Ann-street. He says he has a great many loafers that come in there, and he doesn't know how to get rid of them. In this case the defendant, JAMES H. LOCKWOOD, is charged with having stolen a demijohn, containing a couple of gallons of pure unadulterated Scotch Islay whisky; complainant also says he has put out defendant at the front door, but he invariably came in again at the door on Theatre-alley, and when he looked at the stove, there was the man he had just ejected sitting by the stove. He said he saw prisoner, was what they called a "bummer," and he would like to get rid of him. Loafing round the stove the opportunity was given him to steal this demijohn. Who stole it he did not know; but subsequently ascertaining the thief, and where he lived, he got a policeman to go to No. 18 Cherry-street, and he recovered the demijohn, but the liquor was pretty well gone. A witness testified that defendant brought a demijohn to the house; that a policeman took it away; but the policeman failed, although subpœned, to appear to prove that the demijohn he found in prisoner's possession was the property belonging to complainant. There was a link in the chain of evidence lacking.

Judge DOWLING, in rendering a verdict of acquittal, told the sergeant of the court, Mr. Gilmour, to report this case to the Police Commissioners. There was no doubt in the minds of the Court of the guilt of the accused; but, through the non-attendance of the officer, the prisoner had to be acquitted. The Commissioners had recently censured the Justices in their report for inefficiency, when the truth was, non-attendance of policemen and bad management of policemen in seeing that the proper witnesses were put on the papers was the cause. A complaint was ordered to be prepared against the delinquent policeman.

MANNERS IN A THEATRE.

Charles and Henry Whittiker, brothers, went to the Winter Garden Theatre the other night. They were late in getting in, and on reaching the parquet they found they could neither see nor hear. They tried the dress circle and it was the same. Believing they could see, at least, if they could not hear, they went up to the upper gallery. There they could see, and when the audience laughed they laughed. One of the b'hoys, James Mullaney, a very sensitive dandy, seeing Mr. Charles Whittiker laugh, stepped up to him and said, "What d'yer see to squirm at?" Mr. Whittiker replied that he laughed because everybody else laughed. Mullaney said, "I'll laugh yere;" when, after placing one brother *hors de combat*, he sent the other brother to follow suit. This assault cost Mr. Mullaney two months in the Penitentiary and a fine of $50.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 18, 1866.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '68....C.	120	200	N. Y. Cen.	93
34,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	104	500	do......b60	93
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R.'62	102	200	do......s10	93
75,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	103⅞	200	do..2d call.s10	93
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	102	300	Erie Railroad	91⅞
4,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	102	200	do	91⅝
20,000	do	102¼	2100	do	91½
6,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	93¼	100	do	91½
1,000	do	93¼	400	do......2d call	91
10,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	99¼	300	do	91¼
4,000	do	99⅞	100	Hudson River R.	104½
27,000	do...2d Series.	98⅞	19	Reading R.	102½
500	do.3d S..Small	98¾	100	do	101⅝
7,500	do	98⅞	200	do	101½
40,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue	98⅝	100	do	101⅝
2,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	99¼	600	do	101⅛
24,000	do	99⅞	200	do	101⅝
7,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73.	92	10	do	101
2,000	Ohio 6s, '81	94	500	do	101⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	87¼	500	M. S. & N. I.	68⅞
1,000	Missouri 6s	77	200	do	68⅝
7,000	N. Car. 6s	86⅝	200	do	69
50,000	Ohio & M.Cer.	26	200	do..2d call.s30	68⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '75.	103	100	do......s30	68⅝
1,000	Hud.R.2d-S.F.Bs	101	1200	Cleve. & Pitts	78⅞
3,000	Chic. & R. I. Bs.	100	100	do......2d call	78⅛
5,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86	200	do	78⅜
72	Bank of Commerce.	103	500	Chic. & N. W.	31⅞
8	Cen. National B'k.	100	300	do	31⅜
20	Fourth Nat. Bank.	96⅞	100	do......b10	31¼
70	do	97	400	do	31⅜
100	Cen. Coal Co.	45	500	do......s30	31⅛
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.	44	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	57⅞
100	do	43⅞	400	do......s30	57
100	Western U. Tel.	51	300	do	57¼
300	At. Mail S. Co.	134	1000	do	57
200	do	133	1700	do......s60	56
100	do......s10	132	800	do	56⅞
400	do	132	800	do......s30	56½
100	do......b10	132	100	Chi. & R. I....s10	103⅝
100	Cen. Am. T. Co.	21	600	P., Ft. W.& C.	94
500	Ashburton C.	13½	800	do......s10	94
300	do	13	200	do......s10	94½
500	Pacific M. S.Co.s60	210	1000	do	94¼
			200	do	94⅜
			15	C., Bur. & Quin.	113

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.'62	103⅞	500	Reading R.	101⅛
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series.	99	500	do	101
10,000	do	98⅞	600	Mich. S.& N.I. R.	69
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	44⅞	300	do......s10	69
300	Quick. Min. Co.	41	200	Chi. & N. W.	31⅛
100	At. Mail St. Co.	130	400	Cleve. & P.	78⅛
100	New-York Cen.	93	200	do	78⅞
23	do	93½	100	Chic. & R. Is.	103⅛
300	Erie Railroad	90⅞	500	do	103⅛
200	do	90⅞	100	do......s60	102
200	do	90½	700	do	103⅞
100	do	90⅝	200	P.,F.W.& C.	94⅞
500	Chi. & N. W. P...b10	57	100	do......b5	94⅞
			400	do	94⅝
			20	do	95

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$15,000	U.S.6s, 5-20.C.'62	103⅞	200	Erie Railway	90⅞
10,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s. C'64	101⅞	100	do	90⅞
15,000	do	102	100	Hud. R. R.	104⅞
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	101⅞	500	Reading R.	101
3,500	do	102	200	do	100⅞
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	104⅛	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	68⅞
10,000	do	104	1000	do	68⅞
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	93	100	Mich. Cen. R...b30	104
10,000	do......2d call	93¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	78⅛
15,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s. R.	93⅞	200	do	78⅞
3,000	U. States 7-30s, Second Ser.	98⅞	57	Panama R.	239
6,000	do	99	10	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	57
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅞	200	do	56⅞
30,000	do	26½	200	Chi. & R. I.	102⅞
500	Mariposa Min.	14	500	do	102⅛
50	Del. & Hud. Canal.	135½	200	do	102⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.	41⅛	400	do	102
200	West. U. Teleg'h.	51	200	do	101⅞
100	At. Mail S. Co.	131	400	P., F. W. & C.	94⅞
16	N. Y. Central	93	100	do......b15	94⅞
150	do	92⅞	400	do	94⅞
100	do	92⅞	50	Chic. & Alt.	103
			20	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	107

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

400	Schuylkill Coal..s30	16	200	Clev. & P.x-d.....c	79
200	do......b30	16¼	200	do	79
200	Wolf C. D. C.	82⅞	400	do......b3	79
400	New-York Cen....s3	93⅞	400	do......s3	78⅞
100	do	93⅞	700	do	78⅞
200	do......s30	93	400	do......s3	78⅞
100	Erie Railroad.....c	92⅞	200	do	78⅞
300	do.....c	92⅞	1700	do	78⅞
2100	do	92⅞	100	Chic. & Rk. Is....c	103⅞
200	Reading R.........c	101⅞	100	do	104
600	M. S. & N. I. R.	69⅞	100	do......b3	104
100	do......b8	69⅞	100	Chic. & N. W....s10	31⅞
100	do.....c	69⅞	300	do......s3	31⅞
100	do.....c	69⅞	200	do......s3	31⅞
200	Chi. & N.W.Prf.s60	57	100	do......b3	31⅞
200	do......b3	57⅞	100	P., Ft. & Chi.	94⅞
400	do	57⅞	100	do.....c	94⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cum. Coal.......b3	43⅞	1400	M. So. & N. I.	69
100	do	43⅞	500	do......s3	69
100	do......s30	44	200	do......b3	69
100	Schuylkill Coal	16	100	do......s3	69⅞
300	do......s30	16	100	do	103⅞
200	do......b20	16⅛	500	do	103⅞
100	Wolf C. D. Co.	82⅞	100	do	103
100	do	82⅞	500	do......s3	103
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	93⅞	800	do	103
100	do	92⅞	200	do	102⅞
100	Erie R..........s3	90⅞	1100	Chic. & N. W.	31⅞
100	do	90⅞	100	do......s3	31⅞
200	do......s3	90⅞	100	do......s30	31
100	do	90⅞	100	do	31⅞
700	Reading R.	101	700	do......s3	31
400	do......b3	101	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	56⅞
200	Hud. Riv. R.	104⅛	200	do	56⅞
400	Clev. & P. x-d.	78⅞	800	do......s3	56⅞
400	do	78⅞	100	P., F.W.&C.x-d..s3	94⅞
600	do......b3	78⅞	300	do	94⅞
1800	do......b10	78⅞	200	do......s60	93
700	do......b5	78⅞	500	do......s3	94
700	do......b3	78⅞	100	do......s30	93⅞
500	Chic. & R. I.....b3	103⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Cum. Coal	41⅞	300	N. Y. Central	92⅞
1500	Schuylkill Coal	16	300	do	92⅞
600	do......b30	16⅛	100	do......s30	91⅞
300	do......s30	15⅞	500	Erie Railroad	90⅞
200	do......s10	15⅞	100	do	90⅞
200	do......s3	16	2000	do......s3	90
100	Hud. Riv. R.....s10	104	100	do	90
100	do......s3	104	100	do......s3	89⅞
200	Reading R.......s10	100	800	do	90
700	do	100⅞	1800	Cleve. & P....x-d.	78⅞
800	do	100⅞	700	do	78⅞
100	do......b3	100⅞	300	do	78⅞
200	do......s60	99	400	do......s10	78⅞
400	do......s3	100⅞	400	Chi. & R. I.	101⅞
400	Mich. S. & N. I...s3	68⅞	300	do	101⅞
1300	do......s3	68⅞	300	do......b3	101⅞
600	do	68⅞	100	do......s3	101⅞
300	do	68⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.	31⅞
100	do......b8	68⅞	300	do......s3	31⅞
100	do......b10	68⅞	200	do	31⅞
500	do......s10	68⅞	300	do	31⅞
100	do......b4	68⅞	100	P.,F. W. & C.x-d..s3	94⅞
500	do......s30	68	100	do......b3	94⅞
500	do......s30	68⅞	200	do......s3	94⅞

THURSDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

We referred yesterday to the gross misrepresentations of the Finance Bill before Congress, and of the uses which Mr. MCCULLOCH will make of its provisions when it shall have become a law. The main reason, of a public nature, why it cannot and will not be made an instrument of financial terror to the business of the country, remains to be mentioned. *The government itself cannot afford it.* The government must have its revenues. The Secretary must, in the next half year, as he so successfully did in the last half year, *keep down the principal* and not increase the interest *of the public debt.* It appears from an official table which we published yesterday, that the public debt, on the 30th of June, 1865, amounted to $2,719,579,359, including $69,143,900 unpaid requisitions. On Dec. 31, it stood $2,716,581,586, with all requisitions of every character and description paid off. At an intermediate period, Aug. 31, the total was $2,757,689,571, but this was subsequently brought down upward of forty millions. The disbursements of the half year were enormous; the revenues of the Treasury most encouraging, as they continue to be since the opening of the new year. The principal of the public debt was thus kept down, while the vast closing expenditures of the war were being settled up with unparalleled promptitude, by reason of the renewed prosperity of trade, spread over the whole country, by its profits to the tax-payers, and by the generous proceeds of the import and excise revenues derived therefrom. It was no sporadic revival of trade; no emanation of wild speculation growing out of the sudden close of the war, the high price of gold or the inflation of the currency—but a substantial return to the old business of manufacturing, importing and distributing merchandise of every description, South and West, to the actual wants of the country under the happy restoration of PEACE. The excess of the import over the export movement—as the latter was restricted during the war—was to be balanced, and has since been balanced by the cotton of the South made available since the peace. The price of gold was brought down seventy or eighty points by the cessation of hostilities. The successful conduct of the public debt in the last six months owed nothing to the high price or fluctuations in gold. The latter scarcely averaged three ₩ cent. from the 1st July to the 1st January. It owed nothing to the further inflation of the currency. No such inflation occurred. But it owed much, very much to the steadiness of the money market; to the confidence with which business was entered upon, in July and August, on its enlarged peace scale, and to the universal belief that the government would do nothing, even if it could afford to risk the stability of its revenues by the experiment, to destroy or seriously impair this confidence by sudden or impracticable measures looking to the *forced* resumption of specie payments. This belief was not shaken by the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the message of the President of the United States in December. Mr. MCCULLOCH'S suggestions all looked to gradual, conservative and practical measures for the future administration and ultimate consolidation of the public debt. Nor is he responsible for the subsequent discussion and gross perversion of his views.

Why is it now discovered that his measures should mean mischief? Not simply because there is a considerable Stock Exchange party who would have it so to promote their present interests, but because it sounds smart to urge prompt gold payments, and smarter yet to tell the Secretary, through oceans of newspaper discussion, *how* he can do it and *why* he should do it to-morrow or next day, or not later than next month, to wit, by smashing things generally, and the merchants, railroads and speculators in particular. In this way the country is to be denied the privilege of enjoying, and the government the opportunity of profiting financially by the blessings of peace half a year. No one seriously doubts that we shall arrive at gold payments in good season, after another cotton and grain crop or two, and the final solution of the Southern labor question, which we verily believe the high price of cotton will go far to settle the approaching planting season, and but the fewest of our people are disposed to clamor for forced or premature action, for the smashing process. The tendency of the premium on gold is downward. There is no danger of its running wild again, while the Secretary is shaping his measures in preparation for the gradual and permanent improvement of the trade, commerce and exchanges of the country to the old standard, And the experience of the last year has shown that the prices of the commodities of life cannot be regulated by the price of gold until more abundant labor is brought into their production, as we doubt not it soon will be.

There will, however, be no "smashing process" gone into. Upon this we believe the country may rely, so long as the present administration of the government is in control of the government finances. The experience of the past year is at least reasonable security for the present and the year to come. The public credit will be economized in every way practicable; the public debt reduced in principle *and in its average rate of interest.* No sacrifices will be made to force gold payments by raising the interest on new loans or impairing or destroying the market value of the old. No sacrifice of revenues, impost or excise will be made by paralyzing or experimenting upon the great business interests of the country, which now give vitality and abundant success to taxation. It is all-essential to the public credit that the government should, in 1866 and 1867, derive the full measure of financial advantage to be derived from the revival of trade and manufactures; of commerce and importation, and of their continued steady movements; and there is nothing inconsistent in this purpose with the object of restoring the currency to the specie standard quite as early as the enlightened public sentiment will really demand it.

We should like our morning cotemporary who writes about an absolute forty years' 6 ₩ cent. and United States gold-bearing stock to take up the outstanding obligations of the Treasury, to answer, honestly, whether or not he believes there is the slightest probability that such a security will be put on the market in competition with other United States securities and the railways? We will not inquire into the candor of his reading of the Financial Bill before Congress on this point. Its proper construction may be matter of doubt or opinion. But until we are assured to the contrary we will not believe that *he* or any other intelligent money writer really supposes that Mr. MCCULLOCH means to strike down the public credit in any such way. If such a danger were really ahead we should hope to see the entire bill thrown out by Congress.

Gold fell off to-day to 138⅛, or full one and three-quarters (1¾) ₩ cent. below the closing rate last evening and the opening figures this morning. The tendency throughout was steadily downward, the speculative element having exhibited less confidence. The customs demand was close upon half a million dollars, but it drew mainly on coin certificates, the day's issue of which through the Sub-Treasury reached $319,000. The foreign exchange market was depressed by the increased offerings, chiefly of cotton and other commercial bills, which were quoted decidedly heavy at 108@108¼, while bankers' ruled weak at 108⅜@108½ for sixty-days' sterling.

The Money Market is characterized by extraordinary ease. Lenders eagerly offer accommodation on call at four to five, generally at five ₩ cent., to strictly first-class borrowers, whose wants are unusually moderate, in the absence of anything like active speculation at the Stock Boards, or vigorous trade in produce and merchandise. The discount market is moderately brisk, prime short date paper passing freely at 6@7 and good to fair do. at 7½@9 ₩ cent ₩ annum. The Sub-Treasury balance this evening stood as high as $80,858,380, on receipts of $1,724,770, against disbursements of $1,009,616.

The *Bear* interest was again vigorously at work on the Railway and Miscellaneous list at the early meetings of the Stock Boards, and the opening transactions, in most instances, were at reduced prices. Erie, Reading and Hudson River shares were the heaviest sufferers. At the 1 o'clock call, Erie was further depressed to 90⅞, as against 92⅞ last evening. Western shares were freely dealt in, though on a weak and declining market. At the latest sessions of either board the movements were liberal in volume, but at lower and irregular prices, Erie selling down to 90, and New-York Central to 92⅛@92⅜. Rock Island was depressed to 100⅞@100⅞, but rallied again to 101½. Atlantic Mail stock fell to 161. Subsequently in the Street the market exhibited less irregularity and heaviness.

Government coin-bearing bonds held their ground sturdily, despite the prevalent bearishness and the sharp reaction in gold. The demand was fair, almost exclusively for investment. Seven-thirties were in large request, and even more buoyant in price, on a greatly reduced floating supply, most of the recent purchases having been made for permanent purposes. There was a strong run on compound-interest notes early in the day, at advanced figures, which latter, however, were not uniformly maintained to the close. Certificates of Indebtedness were in good demand, and firm in price.

At 4 o'clock prices stood about as follows as compared with Wednesday afternoon:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	93¼	93⅜	Northwest	31½	31½
U. S. 5-20s	104	104	N. West Pref.	57⅞	56⅞
U. S. 7.30s	99⅛	99⅛	Rock Island	104⅜	101⅝
N. Y. Central	93⅞	92⅞	Fort Wayne	94⅞	94⅞
Erie	92⅜	90⅞	Cumb'land Coal	44	44½
Hudson	105	104⅜	Quicksilver	41½	41½
Reading	102	101	Mariposa	14	13½
Mich. Southern	69⅛	68⅝	Canton	44¾	44
Illinois Central	127	126	Ohio Certificates	26	25⅜
Pittsburgh	79	78½	American Gold	139⅞	138⅛
Prairie du Chien	96½	96	Bills on London	108⅞	108⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	130	Market	108
Mechanics'	110	Nassau	107
America	130	Shoe and Leather	103
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Corn Exchange	112½
State of New-York	104	Continental	96
Commerce	102	St. Nicholas	104
Mech's Bk'g Asso'n	102	Marine	140
Broadway	225	Commonwealth	100
Ocean	92	Atlantic	100
American Exchange	110	Importers' & Traders'	97
Pacific	150	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
Chatham	130	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	114
Bank of the Republic	110	Central National	107½
Hanover	107	First National	210
Irving	107	Fourth National	96¾
Metropolitan	120	Ninth National	105½
People's	112		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Chi. & N. W. Int B.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6's Sb'n	89	Lack. & West'n Bonds	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	102	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	98½	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F. '85	101	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	96
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	95½	N.J. Central 1st M.	102½
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	98	Pitts., Ft.W.& Ch., 2d	92½
Harlem 3ds, '68	93	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	90
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ ct., '69-72	110	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	85
Mich. C.nw 1st M.8's '82	110½	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	49
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts	109	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	90
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2ds	88	Chic. & Alt. Income	86
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	75
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	107	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	84½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76		

The exports from this port of produce and merchandise during each of the past two years were as follows:

	1865.	1864.
Ashes, Pot, bbls	8,085	9,171
Ashes, Pearl, bbls	818	1,713
Beeswax, lbs	274,625	418,410
Candles, boxes	86,123	121,058
Clover Seed, tcs	5,870	9,594
Cocoa, bags	1,988	5,645
Coffee, bags	36,365	143,738
Corn Meal, punches	3,723	4,192
Corn Meal, bbls	111,821	88,903
Cotton, bales	249,369	28,559
Domestic Cotton Goods, pkgs	869	965
Dyewoods—Logwood, tons	9,384	12,426
Dyewoods—Fustic, tons	1,413	437
Fish—Codfish, 100 lbs	38,554	43,367
Fish—Mack'l and other pickled, bbls	19,956	23,863
Flour—Wheat, bbls	1,400,610	1,901,975
Grain—Corn, bush	843,080	4,473,464
Grain—Wheat, bush	12,008,381	2,690,212
Grain—Rye, bush	......	189,328
Grain—Oats, bush	42,694	65,797
Gunpowder, kegs	6,215	505
Hops, bales	26,682	13,380
Lumber—Boards, &c., M. ft	34,478	38,949
Lumber—Staves, M	14,823	12,165
Molasses, hhds	1,624	1,029
Molasses, bbls	174	287
Nails, kegs	31,087	36,250
Naval Stores—Turpentine, bbls	619	4,863
Naval Stores—Sp. Turpentine, bbls	402	1,110
Naval Stores—Resin, bbls	2,086	52,931
Naval Stores—Tar, bbls	1,653	8,834
Oil Cake, tons	27,048	25,678
Oils—Whale, galls	411,626	39,979
Oils—Sperm, galls	1,339,392	293,621
Oils—Petroleum, Lard, &c., galls	21,684,132	14,648,842
Provisions—Beef, tcs	49,062	54,940
Provisions—Beef, bbls	37,429	37,696
Provisions—Pork, bbls	128,463	111,246
Provisions—Butter, 100 lbs	181,000	96,644
Provisions—Cheese, 100 lbs	485,913	402,627
Provisions—Hams and Bacon, 100 lbs	906,868	343,161
Provisions—Lard, 100 lbs	510,496	226,447
Rice, tcs	13,028	9,842
Soap, bxs	187,179	254,791
Spices—Pepper, bags	17,704	8,232
Spices—Pimento, bags	12,086	1,415
Sugar, hhds	23,822	1,277
Sugar—Havana, bxs	23,293	1,484
Sugar—Manilla, &c., bags and bskts	28,863	897
Sugar—Refined, 100 lbs	34,356	8,680
Tallow, 100 lbs	315,416	146,732
Tobacco, hhds	91,969	83,751
Tobacco, bales, cases, &c	64,491	78,720
Tobacco, manufactured, 100 lbs	72,274	45,088
Whalebone, 100 lbs	4,934	2,674

In evidence of the steadily-increasing income of the National Treasury from direct taxation, we note the fact that the internal revenue collections in St. Louis last year amounted to $6,049,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over 1864.

Review of the Albany Lumber Market for 1866.

From the Evening Journal, Jan. 17.

The lumber trade during the year 1865 was subject to the fluctuations incident to these exceptional times.

There was a much larger stock in market at the commencement of the year than is usually wintered here, estimated at 50,000,000 feet, with a prospect of a fair ordinary supply to come forward during the season. But few sales were made in the Winter, and those at about the closing prices of 1864. On the opening of river navigation, the fall in gold from 233 on Jan. 5 to 148 on March 23, the certainty of the closing of the war by the suppression of the rebellion depriving the trade of the government demand for lumber, and the prevailing idea that the reaction which usually follows war prices would soon commence, unsettled the market. Customers demanded a decline in prices, and it was conceded by the dealers. A declining market having been thus established, buyers became timid, and only purchased in limited quantities to supply immediate wants. This state of affairs continued through the Spring, and till the latter part of July, by which time prices had fallen off about 33⅓ ⅌ cent. from the closing prices of 1864. Gold at this time was comparatively steady at 145, with the prospect of remaining at that rate for the remainder of the season, and the market having been run down to prices considerably below the cost of production, judicious buyers began to purchase in large quantities, and the reaction which had been expected by the dealers, commenced.

Prices rapidly advanced, and continued to do so, with but little interruption, till the close of the season, when they had nearly reached those ruling at its commencement. There were some exceptional articles, as clear pine, which, from the more common character of the logs cut in Michigan in the Winter of 1864-65, was limited in supply during the whole season, and although the price sympathized to some extent with the low prices of common lumber, yet it was comparatively higher, and closed at the highest figure ever obtained in this market. Black walnut, spruce, hemlock, and shingles also, from deficiency of supply, were higher than usual as compared with other kinds of lumber.

The quantity of sawed lumber received this year in Albany by canal was 258,997,965 feet, and the value of the lumber and shingles exceeds $8,000,000.

The following table shows the official receipts by the canals at Albany during the years named:

Years.	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, cubic ft.	Staves, pounds.
[illegible]	216,791,880	34,228	28,832	160,515,280
[illegible]	260,238,003	34,136	110,200	115,087,290
[illegible]	317,135,620	31,636	291,714	107,931,289
[illegible]	393,726,073	27,586	19,916	116,682,759
[illegible]	311,571,151	24,003	28,909	138,808,091
[illegible]	245,921,652	57,210	24,104	140,228,388
[illegible]	223,345,545	36,899	14,533	152,548,468
[illegible]	180,097,629	71,004	86,104	153,286,689
[illegible]	267,406,411	31,823	119,497	135,011,817
[illegible]	291,771,762	48,756	70,881	114,078,808
[illegible]	301,022,600	41,027	46,888	148,798,800
[illegible]	162,902,500	31,782	44,754	[illegible]
[illegible]	223,890,100	32,622	148,217	210,822,100
[illegible]	243,611,500	21,223	307,700	146,746,800
[illegible]	255,418,130	24,004	314,995	86,739,490
[illegible]	258,997,965	24,946	136,174	25,048,880

The following table shows the official reciepts by the canals at tide-water during the years named:

Years.	Boards and Scantling. Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves, Pounds.
[illegible]	425,095,400	1,868,100	1,666,300	202,223,000
[illegible]	427,038,600	47,900	4,237,880	155,304,000
[illegible]	542,428,800	62,300	4,003,900	145,508,700
[illegible]	667,516,900	38,200	5,234,300	156,163,100
[illegible]	340,794,600	32,800	3,244,300	178,868,000
[illegible]	242,068,200	67,600	2,494,500	190,118,000
[illegible]	206,431,200	61,800	2,967,600	162,856,000
[illegible]	189,648,000	86,900	1,801,600	251,786,000
[illegible]	238,637,400	54,600	1,269,400	202,244,000
[illegible]	362,329,600	177,000	1,454,200	260,925,000
[illegible]	377,688,600	63,400	1,299,800	292,910,000
[illegible]	301,607,000	45,200	1,190,000	264,226,000
[illegible]	412,105,800	49,800	2,506,800	357,030,000
[illegible]	466,304,600	36,100	5,560,600	282,478,000
[illegible]	495,287,400	30,832	4,121,000	286,250,000
[illegible]	492,535,065	34,094	3,722,549	223,273,929

The value in 1865 was: Boards and scantling, $14,778,042; shingles, $170,470; timber, $1,302,892; staves, $1,562,917.

The stock of lumber now on hand in Albany is estimated at 25,000,000 feet, which is less than the usual amount wintered here. It is pretty well sorted, though consisting mostly of thirteen feet lumber. The early demand promises to be good, and there is little doubt that it will all be taken away before new lumber will be received by canal, at prices ruling at the close of last year, with a probable advance on the articles in least supply.

As yet there has been but little snow in the manufacturing districts for logging, and but little timber has been cut. It is possible, though the fore part of the Winter is generally the best time for stocking, that there will be sufficient snow yet to enable loggers to cut their usual quantity. At the best, the full supply for the coming season is doubtful, and should it be short, prices will advance. The termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, where the greater portion of the pine lumber is obtained, renders it probable that a duty will be put upon lumber, which, with a good demand, will add to its price in this market.

A very large lumber business was done in Chicago and other lake ports last year, and the demand West promises to be sufficient to absorb nearly all the lumber there manufactured, so that it is not probable that much, if any, will come to tide water.

The demand for building and manufacturing purposes will probably be large, and that for foreign shipments steady, so that under ordinary circumstances as to financial matters, a remunerative trade may be anticipated by the lumber manufacturers and dealers for the season of 1866.

Petroleum Trade of the United States.

From the annual review of the Petroleum trade of the country for 1865, prepared by the editors of the *Shipping and Commercial List*, we glean the following:

"One of the noticeable features in the movements of this wonderful article, is the large falling off in the exports from this port, and the material increase from Philadelphia. New-York has fallen below last year some 6,700,000 gallons, Boston 180,000 gallons, and Portland 60,000 gallons, while Philadelphia has increased 4,800,000 gallons. New-Bedford has shipped a cargo of 50,000 gallons (none last year), and Cleveland one of 81,000 gallons, against a similar quantity last year. The export business from Philadelphia has been mainly done on New-York account, some of the brokers having established branches there, which attend to the whole business of purchasing, inspecting, chartering ships, and shipping and paying for the oil, involving a very large amount of capital, and showing the substantial character of our New-York Brokers.

The receipts at this port have fallen off more than 70,000 bbls., but a small proportion of Refined, comparatively, having been received during the year. Most of the oil refined at Pittsburgh has gone to Philadelphia, and furnished the main supply for the large exports from that port. The refiners in this neighborhood have been in full blast since the middle of the year, and turned out, for the most part, a very prime article, classed from "Light Straw to White," (including prime) to "Standard White" and "Prime White," chiefly Standard White, only one or two uniformly producing Prime White, for which they have obtained 2c.@3c. above the best marks of Light Straw to White. The yield from the old wells on Oil Creek has undoubtedly fallen off considerably, but this has been more than compensated by the increased yield at Pit Hole—the production of the latter is mostly of high gravity and not taken by our refiners except at a considerable difference in price, the low gravity producing much more satisfactory results. Little has been heard of the wells in Ohio, West Virginia, California, or in this State, the production being limited. The shipments hence to California, we believe, have rather increased, the product of that State scarcely coming in competition—indeed, we have seen no mention made of the article recently.

We have been disappointed in our expectation of receiving from the oil region an authentic account of the present daily yield. We find that there is no agreement among the trade as to the amount produced, estimates varying from 8 to 12,000 bbls. We incline to the opinion that the yield is now at least 10,000 bbls. per day, which is a large increase on the quantity produced last year, a result which we anticipated in our review of 1864. The increase, however, applies only to the last half of the year, when the large yield of Pit Hole was added to the supply. It is gratifying to state that there are no signs of a failure of the crop. The production has not only been increased the past year, but we look for a still greater increase in other localities, and other districts, the present year. Pittsburgh has doubtless taken the largest share for refining, but there are also many refineries in the West, where a large amount is consumed. We notice as a general feature, that prices were about the highest at the commencement of the year. Crude reached its lowest point about the last of August—refined was lowest about the 1st of June, and naphtha about the middle of August. For a more particular history of the course of the market, we refer to the review below.

Our quotations of crude are always based upon 40@47 gravity, and of refined, for light straw to white, 115 fire test.

The export business has been a paying one, during the whole year, and it may be safely said that this is yet one of the cheapest and most useful articles of domestic production as well as one of the largest articles of export.

Early in the year *Free* sold quite freely at the usual difference in price, but recently there has been little done in it, the reason as we understand it, being that dealers now buy chiefly in bond, and free it as their wants require, being a considerable saving of capital to them.

We are indebted to Mr. H. Heinlein, of our city, for the following figures made up by him, showing the receipts and exports for the past year, and the amount taken for consumption:

1865.	Crude. Bbls.	Refined. Bbls.	Naptia. Bbls.	Residum. Bbls.	Total. Bbls.
Rec'pts at New-York	467,845	160,362	5,407	9,944	643,558
Export from N. York	79,228	274,100	10,421	321	366,820
Total Exp. from U. S.	136,769	582,194	23,563	2,718	745,171

Amount taken for consumption from New-York, including coastwise shipments, (Crude reduced to Refined):

In 1865, about...150,000 bbls. | In 1864, about...145,000 bbls.

Stock on hand at New-York, January 1, 1865, all kinds	bbls.	27,228
Received in 1865		650,398
Total supply	bbls.	677,626
Deduct exports from New-York in 1865, bbls. 365,652		
Deduct stock on hand, Jan. 1, 1866	44,793	—410,445
Taken for consumption in 1865, all kinds	bbls.	267,181
Taken for consumption in 1864, all kinds		247,187
Taken for consumption in 1863, all kinds		314,461

Export of Crude and Refined (including Naphtha, &c.,) from New-York for the years 1865, 1864, 1863 and 1862.

To	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Liverpool...galls	1,605,302	734,755	2,156,350	1,781,377
London	376,288	1,430,710	2,516,381	1,133,399
Glasgow, &c	156,147	368,402	414,943	24,181
Bristol	110,412	29,124	71,912	......
Falmouth, E	569,815	316,402	623,176	......
Grang'mouth, E	102,292	......	425,384	......
Cork, &c	1,157,486	3,310,362	1,532,257	299,356
Bowling, E	......	87,164	......	195
Havre	604,330	2,314,017	1,774,890	794,224
Marseilles	1,333,752	1,982,075	1,167,853	135,765
St. Nazaire and Rouen	98,841	......	143,646	......
Cette	......	4,800	......	200
Dunkirk	110,099	232,803	......	2,700
Dieppe	......	79,581	46,000	61,692
Antwerp	1,749,082	4,119,821	2,692,974	823,090
Bremen	231,983	971,905	903,094	462,522
Amsterdam	......	77,041	436	......
Hamburgh	1,049,300	1,186,080	1,466,155	229,384
Rotterdam	292,569	532,926	757,249	16,988
Gottenburg	......	33,813	......	81,960
Cronstadt	891,789	400,376	88,060	......
Stettin	53,317	......	......	......
Cadiz & Malaga	87,782	58,474	33,281	......
Tarrag. & Alic'te	44,988	16,823	33,000	......
Barcelona	5,122	25,500	......	......
Gibral'r & Malta	73,751	69,184	308,450	157
Oporto	28,205	17,474	2,339	......
Nap's & Palermo	22,615	7,983	57,115	3,990
Genoa & Legh'n	666,611	679,605	309,674	20,000
Trieste	66,371	165,175	3,000	......
Alex'd's, Egypt	......	4,000	......	......
Lisbon	93,713	167,195	64,662	......
Canary Islands	5,744	3,305	5,125	1,296
Madeira	......	......	400	430
Bilboa	151,678	2,500	......	......
China & E. In's	44,630	34,338	36,942	3,970
Africa	17,090	25,195	12,230	655
Australia	735,891	377,884	394,166	213,690
Otago, N. Z.	14,381	10,810	5,500	7,350
Sydney, N. S. W.	162,927	97,880	48,013	113,750
Brazil	291,753	149,678	100,152	54,967
Mexico	194,936	112,969	69,481	18,616
Cuba	716,730	418,138	363,436	213,686
Argentine Rep	68,856	20,250	24,470	7,390
Cisplatine Rep	72,852	78,551	117,626	13,227
Chili	83,220	92,550	66,550	17,800
Peru	110,840	169,060	256,807	56,011
Brit. Honduras	2,059	6,072	440	......
British Guiana	5,800	7,880	15,104	9,396
Br. West Indies	106,941	70,978	60,930	18,888
Br. N. Am. Cols.	104,080	28,902	16,995	2,918
Dan. W. Indies	10,947	8,463	31,503	4,102
Dutch W. Indies	18,209	26,030	12,143	7,117
Fernch W. Indies	32,618	16,090	9,104	2,332
Hayti	13,865	7,089	12,064	4,856
Central America	5,494	983	458	1,761
Venezuela	39,794	28,087	15,455	1,094
New-Granada	58,570	57,490	107,837	37,158
Porto Rico	43,355	20,020	19,489	20,244
Total gallons	14,626,090	21,335,784	19,547,604	6,720,273

Total Export from the United States.

From	1865.	1864	1863.	1862.
New-York, galls	14,626,090	21,335,784	19,547,604	6,720,273
Boston, galls	1,511,173	1,696,307	2,049,431	1,071,100
Philadelp'a, galls	12,552,882	7,760,148	5,395,738	2,800,978
Baltimore, galls	973,117	929,971	915,868	175,100
Portland, galls	11,088	70,762	342,082	120,250
N. Bedford, galls	80,000	—	—	—
Cleveland, galls	81,173	80,000	—	—
Total gallons	29,805,523	31,872,972	28,250,721	10,887,701
Equal to, bbls	745,138	796,824	706,268	272,192

Average of Prices in New-York for the past three years:

	Crude	Refined, free	Refined, in bond	Naptha, Refined
Average of the year 1865	38.37½	77.87½	58.87½	50.37½
Average of the year 1864	41.81	74.61	65.03	39.54
Average of the year 1863	28.13	51.74	44.15	28.50

Internal Revenue Receipts—First District of Illinois.

From the Chicago Republican.

The receipts for the month of December, 1865, on leading articles of taxation, were as follows:

Manufactures and Productions.		*Total.*
Bill Heads	$1,926 08	
Boots and Shoes	13,144 32	
Carriages	7,559 32	
Clothing	31,094 94	
Cigars	6,514 67	
Confectionery	15,260 79	
Distilled Spirits	184,715 80	
Fermented Liquors	17,621 38	
Furniture, &c	15,716 95	
Gas	7,266 31	
Iron, all descriptions	22,375 56	
Leather, all descriptions	7,603 15	
Soap, all descriptions	2,746 21	
Tobacco, all descriptions	41,971 43	
All other articles	85,079 23	— $410,595 14
Slaughtered Animals	8,258 65	8,258 65
Gross Receipts.		
Insurance	1,327 96	
Railroads	89,530 95	
Stages, &c	565 95	
Theatres, &c	992 24	
All others	52 86	92,529 36
Sales.		
Auctions and brokers'	1,594 90	1,594 90
Licenses	8,432 53	8,432 53
Income	15,540 06	15,540 06
Carriages, watches, &c.	169 20	169 20
Penalties	1,265 04	1,265 04
Total	$538,884 87	$538,384 87
Add amount for eleven months previously reported		$5,403,799 11
Grand total for year		[illegible]

Collection of Internal Revenue.

Washington Correspondence of the Boston Traveler.

The efficient system now carried out at Washington has resulted in the detection of many frauds upon the internal revenue, especially in the distilling business, and means have been lately adopted to prevent their recurrence. There is a case now pending of a whisky distilling firm in Illinois, who are charged with frauds upon the government to the extent of three-quarters of a million dollars, which they wish to settle by acknowledging indebtedness to the extent of half a million. This, however, the government decline to accept.

In order to stop the frauds in the whisky trade, (an important matter, as each barrel of whisky pays a government tax of $200,) a plan has been adopted of placing a government agent in each distillery, who will keep an exact account of every bushel of grain put into the mash tub, and have other means of ascertaining the amount of liquor manufactured. Some of these agents have already been appointed, and instructions will be issued for their guidance within a few days.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 4 bbls. Ashes, 4,092 bbls. Flour, 2,787 bags Corn Meal, 2,109 bushels Wheat, 9,800 bushels Corn, 13,975 bushels Oats, 1,150 bushels Malt, 382 bushels Barley, 199 bbls. Pork, 218 pkgs. Cut Meats, 594 pkgs. Lard, 85 bbls. Beef and 368 bbls. Whisky.

COFFEE—Has been less active at unchanged prices. We quote: Java at 28c.@29c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@20½c.; Native Ceylon at 24c.@25c., and St. Domingo at 17¾c.@18c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand at steady prices. Middlings ranging from 51c.@53c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last about 4,200 bales. The receipts of Cotton at this port thus far this week have averaged 4,927 bales a day, making 45,998 bales since Jan. 1, and 489,411 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Salmon Falls A, 31½c.; Shawmut, 31½c.; Pocasset A, 23c.; Pocasset K, 28c.; Pocasset 40 inch, 32½c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 52½c.; Harris No. 1, 38c.; Harris No. 2, 32½c.; Columbia A, 28c.; Canoe, 21c. Prints—Merrimack W, 28c.; Pacific, 96c.; Allen, 23½c.; Arnold, 23c.; Wamsutta, 21c.; Victory, 22½c. Delaines—Hamilton Woolen Company, 29c.; Hamilton Manufacturing Company, 25c. Ginghams—Glasgow, 28c.; Hartford, 26c. Canton Flannels—Laconia F, 42½c.; Hamilton, 37½c.; Nashua, 30c. Ticks—Amoskeag A, 60c.; Amoskeag B, 55c.; Amoskeag C, 50c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 50c.; Thorndike, 34½c.; Uncasville, 32c. Denims—Amoskeag, 55c.; Haymaker, 47½c.; Wide World, 37½c. Spool Cotton—Coats', $1 10; Willimantic, 98c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, 87½c. to $1 05; Empress Trail $1 25; S. T. & A. T. Meyers' I X L, in excellent demand at former prices. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Chicago—Trade better, with more confidence and regularity in prices. St. Louis—Trade very dull; lower prices expected. Cincinnati—No improvement in trade; there is very little doing. Baltimore—Market quiet; no change in prices. Providence—Market hardening; business fair. Louisville—Trade fair and prices firm. Philadelphia—Market inactive; no change in prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and rather cheaper to-day. Sales since our last 7,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 40; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 80@$8 40, chiefly at $7 80@$8; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 45@$8 70 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$7 40
Extra State	7 80	@ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g brands	8 45	@ 8 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 70	@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 45	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 35	@15 25

Southern Flour is quiet and heavy; sales since our last 650 bbls., in lots, at $8 85@$10 for poor to good, and $10 10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is drooping; sales 350 bbls. Extra at $8@$11 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including Superfine at $5 25@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal has been inactive at $4 25 for State and Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 85 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues very dull at $3 62½@$4 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

EGGS—The market for Eggs is quiet at about quotations. Receipts are light and must continue so during the severe weather: State and Jersey, 38c.@40c.; Ordinary Western, 34c.@36c.; Western, by Express, 36c.@38c.; Canada, 36c.@38c.; Limed Eggs, 33c., ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been quiet and heavy. The demand for domestic Apples is for the jobbing trade only, for which none but fine qualities are wanted. Prices for suitable lots in some cases reach $5 50 ⅌ bbl., but it is extreme. Cranberries are dull and lower. Apples, fancy Western, $4@$5; Apples, mixed Western, $3@$4; Apples, common Western, $2@$3 ⅌ bbl. Grapes, Isabella, ⅌ lb., 4c. @10c.; Grapes, Catawba, ⅌ lb., 15c.@18c.; Cranberries, choice, ⅌ bbl., $10@$11; Cranberries, second grade, ⅌ bbl., $5@$7. Dried apples are more active, but buyers decline paying above 13c. for fine lots. Unpeeled peaches are very dull and prices are lower. Dried Apples, new, 12c.@13c.; Dried Apples, old State, 10c.@11c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 25c.@35c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12c.@14c.; Cherries, new Pitted, 50c.@55c.; Blackberries, 31c.@33c.; Raspberries, 45c.@48c.; Plums, 34c.@36c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and heavy; sales 11,000 bushels Amber Spring at $1 78½@$1 80, the latter rate for a small lot, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been inactive and depressed; sales since our last, 45,000 bushels, at 82c.@85c. for unsound, and 86c.@89c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 83c.@85c. for Jersey Yellow; 87½c.@88½c. for Yellow Southern, and $1 for White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Oats are heavy and lower, including State at 57c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 51c.@53c.; Old Western at 57c.@59c., delivered; New Western at 40c.@48c.; Canada at 56c.@57c., ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt remains without material alteration. We notice sales of 750 bushels at $1 43@$1 45 ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Rye or Barley. Beans are dull and, prices are lower. Peas are without sale. We quote: New Marrows, $2 40@$2 50; New Kidneys, $2 45@$2 50; New Mediums, $2@$2 25; Mixed lots, $2@$2 20; Peas, Canada, $1 25@$1 30, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Has been in demand and steady. We quote North River at 80c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Prime grades have been in request at firm rates. Other kinds dull. We quote last year's crop at from 25c.@60c.; and crop of 1864, 15c.@45c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Have been quiet at former prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand and steady. We quote: New-Orleans at $1@$1 25; Porto Rico at 50c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@53c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 97½c.@$1 02½ ⅌ gallon; Crude do., at $8@$8 50; Resin at $6 @$17 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar, $3@$4 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Bleached Whale at $1 65 @$1 70; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 48; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 42 @$1 43 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been dull and heavy at 34c. @34½c. for Crude; 55c.@56c. for Refined in bond; and 72c.@74c. for do. free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &C.—The demand for Potatoes has been more active, but the stock is not reduced enough as yet to guarantee an advance in price. We quote: Mercers, $2 50@$3; Jackson Whites, $2 25@2 38; Buckeyes, $1 75@$2; Dyckman, $3@3 50; Peach Blows, $2 25@$2 62; Sweet Potatoes, $6@$7 ⅌ bbl. Red Onions, $1 25@$1 50; White Onions, $2@$2 50 ⅌ bbl. New Cabbages, $6@$10 ⅌ 100. Russia Turnips, new, $1@$1 25 ⅌ bbl. Marrow Squash, $2 50 @$3 ⅌ bbl. Pumpkins, $10@$16 ⅌ 100.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled and lower to-day. Sales since our last 3,800 bbls., at $30 25@$31 for new Mess, closing at $30 75 regular; $29 62½@$30, closing at $29 75 regular, for one year old Mess; $23 50@$24 for Prime Mess, and $23 for new Prime ⅌ bbl. Also 3,500 bbls. new Mess, for January, February and March, sellers' and buyers' options, at $29@$30 75 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 11c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 15c¾.@17½c. for Hams; sales 150 pkgs. Bacon is in more request, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@15c.; Short Rib at 15½c.@15¾c.; Long Clear at 15½c.@15¾c.; Long Cut Hams at 15½c.@16½c.; 400 bxs. Short Rib, February delivery, s. o., sold at 16c. Dressed Hogs are in less request, closing heavily at 12½c.@12¾c. for Western, and 12¾c.@13½c. for City, ⅌ lb. Lard is less buoyant; sales 300 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c. @18½c.; also, 1,850 tcs., February and March delivery, sellers' options, at 18¼c.@18½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in fair demand at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16 50@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 180 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue in request at advancing rates; 230 bbls. were sold at $40@$41 ⅌ bbl. Butter is very quiet at 25c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@50c. for fancy extra to State, and 20c.@33c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in limited request at 12c.@17½c. for poor to choice, ⅌ lb. Messrs. Starin & Floyd, in their special report for the Weekly Times, notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus:

"The heaviness, depression and actual decline in the Butter market heretofore noted by us, has continued during the week, while the whole aspect of the situation shows unmistakably that the crisis of the speculation in Butter is near at hand, that a much lower range of prices must be soon current, and that such an approach to actual value will be made as to insure the export and shipping trade moving along in their accustomed channels, with some show of safety to parties engaged in that line of trade. The receipts of Butter during the past week have been liberal, the great bulk of which is fine State Dairy Butter, the demand for which has been confined to our local trade, as our present range of prices excludes almost every other demand from the market. Our advices from the dairy districts of this State show conclusively that the quantities of fine stock held there by dairymen and speculators have been largely under-estimated, and that a much larger stock of that class of goods is yet to come forward than has been known for years at this period. But a few weeks must now elapse before the new crop of Butter will make its appearance, and before that time arrives the old crop must be absorbed, or be taken for grease, with the advent of mild Spring weather; and a continuance of the suicidal policy of holding, any longer, will surely cause such a wreck of the dairy interest as will make the present season a marked one in the trade, while a prompt movement of stock to this market, at rates the market will bear, will produce the most beneficial results to the dairymen, the consumer and the trade, simply excepting those who have speculated at 48c.@50c. ⅌ lb. Our quotations are entirely nominal, prices being irregular, and tendency at the close strongly downward.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]	@45
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	[illegible]	@40
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	[illegible]	@37
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]	@38
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ⅌ lb.	34	@37
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ⅌ lb.	35	@38
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ⅌ lb.	33	@35
Ordinary State—Welch tubs	26	@30
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ⅌ lb.	33	@35
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ⅌ lb.	26	@30
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ⅌ lb.	26	@30
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ⅌ lb.	25	@30
Common Western—firkins	20	@23
Canada Butter—good to fine	27	@33
Roll Butter—good to fine	28	@30
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ⅌ lb.	30	@33

The market for Cheese has continued during the week in the same heavy and depressed condition noted in our last report. A few heavy holders of Cheese have withdrawn their stock from sale, while many others are steadily pressing their goods on the market. Exporters, however, generally refuse to purchase [illegible] tion in rates. The stock of Cheese held in this country we estimate as equal to [illegible] made, which, we believe, is a close estimate. [illegible] is a heavy one, and the short period [illegible] season for Cheese, will demonstrate whether the country managers of factories who have controlled the [illegible] interest, have been wise in attempting to also control prices for this market. Our quotations are nominal and could not be realized to any considerable extent, the market closes weak with a downward tendency."

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	17	@17½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	15	@16
Farm Dairies—first quality	16	@17½
Farm Dairies—second quality	14	@15
Farm Dairies—common	12	@14
Orange County—fat skimmed	14	@17

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and rather heavy. Sales, since our last, 450 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 12c.@13½c., with 970 boxes Havana at 11¾c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good Grocer's at 12¾c.@13c.; do. do., refining, at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet and drooping; hardly as firm as at our last. We quote: 14½c.@18½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 38,000 lbs. at 16c. @16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 109,000 lbs. at 12¾c. @13½c., and 17,000 lbs. Grease at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Is dull and heavy. Sales since our last of small lots State and Western at $2 26@$2 28 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,000 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d. ⅌ lb; 21,000 bushels Corn at 4½d.@5d. ⅌ bushel; 400 bbls. Resin at 1s.9d.; 60 hhds. Tallow at 15⅜d.; and 12 tons Measurement Goods at 20s. ⅌ ton. For Cork and orders, a barque with Petroleum, at 6s.@6s.6d. ⅌ bbl.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of STURGES, BENNET & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSIAH S. BENNET retires from business. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation.

JONATHAN STURGES,
JOSIAH S. BENNET,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 125 Front-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO.

JONATHAN STURGES,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES,
EDWARD STURGES.

DISSOLUTION OFCOPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of MARVIN, INGHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. R. INGHAM having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, having taken all the assets and assumed all the liabilities, and who will continue the banking business under the firm name of MARVIN & WHITE.

CHAS. B. MARVIN,
S. R. INGHAM,
S. V. WHITE.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm-name of BETTS & DENSLOW, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. W. BETTS, E. H. DENSLOW.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1866.

E. H. DENSLOW will continue the stock and gold business at the same location, No. 2 New-st.

The undersigned will continue in business, at the same location as heretofore, No. 2 New-st., one door from Wall. He offers his services to the importing merchants of New-York for the purchase, on commission, of gold for customs, and solicits their orders. C. W. BETTS.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of the business connected with and including the publication and management of ELLSWORTH'S SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP AND MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE, under the firm name of ELLSWORTH & GRAY, succeeding to the business and office of H. W. ELLSWORTH, Nos. 765 and 809 Broadway.

H. W. ELLSWORTH,
C. L. GRAY.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE the iron business at No. 126 Liberty-st., under the firm of JAMES H. WHITNEY & SON.

JAMES H. WHITNEY,
ALFRED R. WHITNEY.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., and Mr. WILLIAM W. GANDY have been admitted as partners in my business, which will hereafter be continued under the firm of SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.

Jan. 1, 1866. SHEPPARD GANDY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. JAMES H. BARTHOLOMEW has been admitted as partner with me in my business from this date, which will be hereafter continued under the firm-name of E. F. MANY & CO.

Jan. 1, 1866. EDWARD F. MANY.

MR. HENRY A. KELLEY AND MR. JAMES W. DAYTON are admitted members of our firm, from this date.

E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.

Jan. 1, 1866.

REMOVAL.—LESHER & WHITMAN HAVE this day removed from No. 8 Park-place to Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway. Having admitted Mr. G. H. DUNHAM partner in our business on Jan. 1, 1866, the style of firm from this date will be LESHER, WHITMAN & CO.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1866.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PAUL SPOFFORD and SUSAN, his wife, against MARY TILESTON and others.—City and County of New-York, ss.—In pursuance of a decretal order or judgment made in this action, bearing date the 8th day of November, in the year 1865, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, by A. J. Bleecker, Sons & Co., auctioneers, on the 21st day of February, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, the property described as follows: All those six certain lots of land, situate, lying and being in the said City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map entitled "Map of 104 Lots of Land, situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York," belonging to "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," made by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, October, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, by lots numbers (6) six, (7) seven, (8) eight, (9) nine, (10) ten, and (11) eleven, and being taken together are bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Twenty-sixth-street, distant southeasterly five hundred and seventy-five feet from the southeasterly line of the Sixth-avenue; running thence southwesterly parallel with the Sixth-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point equidistant between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets; thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-sixth-street fifty feet; thence northeasterly parallel with the Sixth-avenue ten feet three and two-thirds inches to the northwesterly corner of lot number five; thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-sixth-street ninety-two feet eleven and one-quarter inches to the westerly line of Broadway; thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway ninety-four feet eight and one-half inches, or thereabouts, to its intersection with the southwesterly line of Twenty-sixth-street; thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Twenty-sixth-street one hundred and nine feet one inch to the place of beginning. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Said premises above described being known as the St. James Hotel, covering the whole of the premises above described, being about six city lots, situate at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1865. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, No. 39 Wall-st.

Edgar S. Van Winkle, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
d29-1aw9wF*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in accordance with the red lines and figures on the map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, and on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said city.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURTIS' FRAGRANT

DENTILINE

CLEANSES AND PRESERVES THE TEETH, CURES SOFT AND SPONGY GUMS.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Sold by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Sold by A. B. SANDS & CO.,
Sold by HELMBOLD & CO.,
Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & TOMPKINS.

BREWERS BREWERS BREWERS BREWERS	A REVOLUTION IN BREWING. All the AROMA of the hops saved. MARTIN'S HOP EXTRACTOR and CONDENSER.
BREWERS BREWERS BREWERS BREWERS	CHEMIST— CHEMIST— } Martin's Chemical Extractor. To know its value, send for circular. Nos. 239 and 241 Water-st., New-York.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

SUBSTITUTE CLAIMS—PERSONS HAVING furnished substitutes, can have the State bounty collected by calling at the banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE FOR SALE. Apply at No. 73 Murray-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.—C. WITTY HAS REMOVED HIS carriage warerooms from No. 450 Broadway to No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-street. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, and will endeavor at all times to have on hand the largest assortment of carriages, and at lower prices than any establishment in this city.

FOR SALE—LADY'S OR YOUNG GENTLEman's saddle horse, ambling, pacing and trotting; goes inside of three minutes; kind and gentle; a bright bay, and very handsome. To be seen in stable rear of No. 36 Clinton-place; entrance on Macdougal-st. Inquire for WILLIAM.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE SLEIGH, AND A FINE white bear's robe, in good order; can be seen at private stable, No. 16 East 27th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—ALEX. M. LESLEY HAS REmoved to No. 839 Broadway and Union-square, corner of 13th-st., and solicits a continuance of trade in the Phoenix gas stoves, Gothic furnaces, Kerosene stoves, refrigerators and housekeeping articles generally.

ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 839 Broadway, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE FIRST AND CHEAPEST [illegible] Union-sq. [illegible] HERVEY & CO., [illegible] No. 300 Washington-st., near Reade.

DRY GOODS

THE GREAT RUSH OF LAST WEEK
CAUSED BY OUR SELLING
MUSLINS
FROM 8 TO 10 CENTS A YARD
BELOW THE REGULAR
RETAIL PRICES,
LEADS US TO ANNOUNCE
THAT UNLESS OUR STOCK
"GIVES OUT"
WE WILL CONTINUE TO SELL THEM
DURING THIS WEEK
WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE IN PRICES.
MUSLINS HAVE ADVANCED
FULL 10 CENTS A YARD
SINCE WE BOUGHT
OUR STOCK,
YET OUR PRICES REMAIN THE SAME.
OUR PRICES REMAIN THE SAME.
THOSE WHO CAN
SHOULD COME EARLY IN THE DAY
TO AVOID THE RUSH
IN THE AFTERNOON.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH
and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
UNDERGARMENTS.
CENTRAL PARK
Stockings, gaiters, mittens, mufflers, hoods, &c.
Prices reduced at ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

CHINA AND GLASS.

CHINA AND GLASS.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,

NO. 479 BROADWAY,

BELOW BROOME-ST.,

NOW OFFER

THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

DECORATED GOODS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

FOR TWENTY DAYS,

BEFORE TAKING INVENTORY.

THE GOODS ARE NEW AND PRETTY,

AND WILL BE FOUND CHEAP.

THE OFFERING IS IN GOOD FAITH.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST AND ABLE WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to assist in the washing; is perfectly competent and considers a permanent home more than wages. Can be seen at No. 950 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A very respectable English widow; would take charge of an infant from its birth; would be competent to attend a lady in her accouchement. Can be seen for two days at No. 403 4th-av., from 10 till 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children; can do plain sewing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 310 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, to go out by the day washing or to attend to sick persons. Apply at No. 118 West 27th-st., top floor, Room No. 15.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, A situation as seamstress; is perfectly competent to all kinds of sewing; reliable, and would make herself useful. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 950 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid in a private family. Best of reference. Apply or address No. 115 Laurens-street, near Prince.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES to engage by the week or month; can do all kinds of sewing; terms moderate; would not object to leave the city; references satisfactory. A note addressed L. A., Station F, will meet prompt attention.

AN EXPERIENCED AND ECONOMICAL woman desires a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; has good city reference. Can be seen at my former employer's, No. 122 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER AND MACHINist of much experience and of good education, a situation to go South or elsewhere, to erect and run a steam engine or other machinery. Satisfactory references given. Address for six days, W. G., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation in a private family as first-class waiter; has the best of city reference from his last place. Call or address No. 414 3d-av., in the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young (Protestant) man, who understands his business thoroughly; eight years' reference from his last place. Call at or address T. W. K., No. 109 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman, a thorough horseman, groom, driver, &c.; can do general work; country preferred; is strictly temperate; the best reference given. Call on or address S. TYRRELL, No. 92 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; the best city reference. Address M. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man; can give best of references from his last places. Can be seen, or address for two days, at No. 956 Broadway, corner of 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent and reliable man, English. Address TOMPKINS, Box No. 213 *Times* Office; or at McNicolls, No. 25 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of city reference. Address E. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS—WANTED, BY A business man who can and will shove goods, some desirable goods to sell on commission; would take an interest in some good business where work and capital would pay. Address P., Box No. 4,139 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—NEW BOOK NOW ready. Get the best, from official sources. THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN.

By the popular historian, J. T. Headley,
Author of "Life of Washington," "Sacred Mountains," &c.

Complete in one volume. Handsomely illustrated.

"The most complete work on the subject."—*Hartford Daily Press.*

"One of the most popular books on the war."—*Cleveland Leader.*

"Grant and Sherman have found a popular historian in Hon. J. T. Headley."—*New-York Tribune.*

Active agents are selling 100 copies per week.
Extra inducements offered. Send for terms.
Address E. B. TREAT & CO., No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, to sell our NEW-ENGLAND COFFEE AND TEA BOILER AND STRAINER, a newly-invented article of great merit and of general use. Those unemployed or already traveling can make large profits on the sale of this article. Samples and circulars sent on receipt of 35 cents, the price of the boiler.

HAYDEN & CO., No. 627 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—ACCURATE by habit, quiet in his ways, methodical and gentlemanly, and of mature age; no objection to an Englishman; the books not very extensive, but the entire charge of them to be his, beside out-door duties. Address M., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—MUST BE A thorough accountant; salary $1,000 per annum. Address, with name and references, G. S. B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

ENGINEER WANTED WHO HAS RUN for a moulding mill, who can make irons and sharpen saws, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 98 West 45th-st.

A COMPETENT SALESMAN AND COLLECTOR is wanted to travel for an established house in the crockery and lamp trade. Apply at No. 50 Dey-st.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and neighborhood, for "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER," a new article in great demand, worth $20 to any family. Secured by patent and very salable. Agents, male and female, are making $5 to $10 per day with a capital of $5 to $10. Any person having a little spare time, will find it pleasant and profitable. Send two stamps for circulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—BY A PROVISION HOUSE, A young man to do general writing; must be a fair penman, accurate in figures, and well recommended. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 5,486 Post-office. Salary $400.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLEsale hardware-store, a lad of 15 or 16, who writes a fair hand, is quick at figures, and resides with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, A. B. & CO., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD cook, washer and ironer, must be a Protestant, with good recommendations. Apply at No. 131 West 11th-st., before 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—IN A LARGE FAMILY GROCERY, an experienced and competent foreman. Address, giving full particulars, stating age, references and salary required, A. & M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS CAR builders and coach trimmers in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL VARNISHER. Apply at once to GEO. W. DOW & SONS, No. 146 Water-st.

INSURANCE.

A PERSON OF FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE in Fire and Inland Insurance, and fully competent to take charge of any department of the business, desires a position at a reasonable salary. Address G. D., No. 53 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.
COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF the late Samuel Howland, Esq., located in Westchester County, about 1½ mile inland from Dobbs' Ferry Station, on the Hudson River Railroad. The dwelling is large and very comfortable, and has hot and cold water thoroughly distributed through it; bath, water-closets, &c. The garden is large, walks graveled and flagged with stone; flowers and shrubbery numerous and in great variety; capacious greenhouse, several grape-houses, large stables and carriage-houses; fine lawn and large old shades; a large pond filled with trout; and attached to and connected with the mansion is a farm of 300 acres, in a high state of cultivation; numerous and large barns, sheds, rick, oat-houses, farmer's and gardener's houses, flouring-mill, saw-mill, and machinery of the most approved kind. Store and several dwellings on the estate for rent. The farm is fenced, and surrounded by the most substantial stone wall, and gates to each lot, making the entirety scarcely equaled in the country. This is a fine opportunity for a gentleman wanting a place convenient to the city, with farm attached. Price $100,000. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK CITY,

will buy and sell real estate, as the agent of others, in all parts of the United States, especially in the South.

Will negotiate loans on real securities. Will facilitate emigration, and will transact all business in which a responsible agent, known and trusted by all interests, may be usefully employed.

JOHN A. ANDREW, President.
Frank E. Howe, Vice-President and General Agent, North.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and undercellar (frame filled in with brick) on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, a similar house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price, $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price, $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing ten acres, situated on the Hudson, two hours' ride from New-York. The house is quite new, and furnished complete throughout; carriage house and outbuildings are also new and in perfect order. Grapery, bowling alley and front pond. For fruit and garden unsurpassed, the owner will give full particulars upon application. Also, a pretty place on the south side of Long Island, sixty miles from this city; first-class modern-built house, with outhouses to match. Apply to GEORGE A. WICKS, Nos. 81 and 83 Franklin-st.

AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The house is built in the best manner, plate-glass windows, modern improvements, burglar alarm, &c. The grounds, about four acres, are handsomely laid out, and planted with choice trees, shrubs and vines. There is a large brick carriage-house, stable and poultry-house. The situation on Sandford-av., Flushing, is high and healthy, and must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to ED. F. COOKE & CO., No. 159 Front-st., corner Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE FARM AND RESIDENCE OF Edward Griffin, Esq., at Quogue, L. I., containing 400 acres—100 cultivated, the balance woodland. It is pleasantly situated, and is a desirable and healthy location for a Summer residence, with superior advantages for sea-bathing, boating, fishing, gunning, &c., on Shinnecock Bay. Also, a large trout pond. House large, with good barn, ice-house, and the usual farm buildings. Price $12,000. Inquire of

N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—THE ADVERtiser will sell his house, furnished, or unfurnished; it is located in Schermerhorn-st., ten minutes from Wall-st. ferry; house brown-stone front, 25 feet wide, with all modern improvements; price $20,000; mortgage to suit the purchaser. The house can be seen at any time by application to SCHERMERHORN-ST., Box No. 2,512 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500.

Also, the four tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; the rent is $3,000 per year. Price, $20,000.

Also, the valuable leasehold property No. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st.; rent, $1,700 per year. Price, $9,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND HIGH-stoop modern brick houses, No. 32 2d-st., near Bowery, and Nos. 33 and 39 West Washington-place; all in complete order; good neighborhood, and rented for $900 each; possession May 1; will be sold for $10,500 each, on very easy terms; can be seen only by the permit of owner. Apply to ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—HOTEL SITE FOR sale, situated on Broadway, in the most eligible location now open for such a purpose in this celebrated watering place. Fine groves on the grounds, commanding elevation, with extensive views, and a park of over 20 acres. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE OF 56TH-ST., 300 feet west of 5th-av., 2 lots; south side of 56th-st., 275 feet west of 5th-av., 3 lots; south side of 55th-st., 525 feet west of 5th-av., 3 lots; north side of 55th-st., 300 feet west of 5th-av., 2 lots; north side of 55th-st., 525 feet west of 5th-av., 3 lots. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway; a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price, $5,000 each.

Also, the two-story frame house with a large brick stable on the rear. Price, $4,000. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, three-fourths of the block bounded by Washington, Water, Plymouth and Adams streets, near the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, in plots to suit purchasers. BENJAMAN G. HITCHINGS, Executer, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

$20,000.—FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED retail cash dry goods business of 20 years' standing; annual sales $200,000; in one of the best New-England cities; capital required, $15,000 to $25,000; a rare opening for any one desiring to take an established paying business. Address LOCKWOOD, care H. B. Claflin & Co., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York; for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIdence, 18 acres first-class land, large front on Rockland Lake, Rockland Co., N. Y., 30 miles from the city; commodious house, store, barn; good supply of fruit and shade trees. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

DAY, FERDON & CO.—REAL ESTATE agents for the sale or exchange of city, country and Western property; also for renting and collecting of rents. Some valuable farms for sale on the Northern, Central, and Morris and Essex Railroads, New-Jersey. No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York, Room 4.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house; all the modern improvements; 22 by 50 feet; lot half the block; location in Lamartine-place, West 29th-st.; price $18,000; and a large number of others, from $8,000 to $50,000. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS AND IMPORTERS.—The advertiser intends building on a lot 36x100, in Franklin-st., near Church, a first-class store, and wishes to lease it for a term of years to a responsible party. Address, with real name, Box 1,611 Post-office.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF a gentleman, consisting of brown-stone basement, newly and elegantly furnished, in complete repairs and most desirable location. Can be seen by inquiring at No. 57 Broadway, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) 15 front lots, with rear lots adjoining, well located, near a park entrance; streets graded; will be sold below the market price to close an estate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON ONE OF THE most pleasant and desirable corners on Pierrepont-st., a three-story and attic brick house, with all the modern improvements; 26½ feet wide; lot 30x103. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale directly on the terrace, and near New-Brighton landing; cottage, 2 stories and attic; plot 100x220 feet, with water front of 100 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 45TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., at a bargain, with immediate possession, handsomely furnished, modern three-story high-stoop brick house, 20x50, lot half block. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing seven acres, situated on the Hudson, 30 minutes' ride from New-York; fruits in great abundance, and views unsurpassed. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 145 West 42d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTchester County, a neat cottage-house, with gas and furnace, in excellent order; garden, stable, chicken-house, &c.; price $6,500. Apply to COUDERT BROS., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINDERhook, Columbia County, N. Y., formerly the residence of the late President Martin Van Buren; about 225 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LOT ON 5TH-AV., 30x125, with a right of way over the corner for stable. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT Irvington, 2½ miles from Newark, New-Jersey. Buildings and grounds ample and commanding. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, ALL the conveniences, in 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 16 feet 8 inches by 50 feet; lot half block; can be bought for $8,700. SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house in 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; all the conveniences; good location; price $9,250.

SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE—ON PINE-STREET, NEAR WILliam-st., a substantial brick store, full size, suitable for any purpose. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GRAND HOTEL, CENTRAL PARK—EXtra size lot, 200 feet deep, for sale, opposite this site, and between Madison and 5th avs. Owner at No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 38, from 12 to 1 only.

BARGAINS.—FIFTY-THREE ACRES BEAUTIful land, 1,000 peach trees in bearing, only $5,000; 50 acres, $3,000; 120 acres, $8,000; 60 acres, $2,500.

JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

$2,600 WILL PURCHASE A COUNTRY RESIdence and farm of 28 acres, 23 miles from city, half a mile from depot; buildings good; other farms for sale. M. DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

BOULEVARD PROPERTY.—CHOICE plots of ground on Broadway, for sale by ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER ON LAFAYETTE-place, with possession on the 1st of May next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO 42 Grove-st. High stoop, sub-cellar, and in good order. Apply to F. TILLOW, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 21 ST. MARK'S-place. Apply on the premises to JOHN S. MAXWELL, from 9 to 10 A. M.

LANDLORDS AND OTHERS IN WANT of a collector of rents or bills will please address J. M., No. 214 West 43d-st.; best of references given.

FACTORIES FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, with steam power. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

THE THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 267 West 34th-st., near 8th-av.; price $16,000. Apply to J. ENGELHART, No. 253 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE.

REMOVAL.
JAMES M. TAYLOR,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,

has removed from the office of Abner L. Ely, No. 22 Pine-st., to No. 37 Pine-st., where he offers his services to his friends and the public for the purchase and sale of real estate, leasing of stores, dwellings and offices, the collection of rents, and obtaining money on bond and mortgage, with the care of property generally.

FOR SALE.

Two stores on Pearl-st., one large store on Bridge-st., one on Liberty-st., property on Leonard-st., property on Grand-st., a large stable with lots on 31st-st., two dwellings (first-class) on 2d-av., brown-stone house, with furniture, on 47th-st., with immediate possession; valuable store property on Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; dwellings in various parts of Brooklyn, vacant lots up town, &c., &c.

$10,000 and $7,000 to loan on bond and mortgage.

JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LANDS—50 CENTS TO $6 PER ACRE.

I offer for sale over 50,000 acres of Pennsylvania land—timber, coal, iron ore, oil, &c. Good titles. Will give plenty of time to examine the land. Best of references. The larger part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Here is a chance to make a good, safe, reliable and paying investment, as they must be sold to close an estate. Brokers will be allowed commissions. SHEETS' ESTATE,

Room No. 23, Astor House.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and superior farm of sixty-five acres, 23 miles from New-York, on New-Haven Railroad, convenient to Rye and Mamaroneck depots.

A large and substantial mansion; good barn, and all necessary outbuildings; house delightfully situated and well shaded; with an extensive view of Long Island Sound, which is three miles distant; farm under a high state of cultivation; well fenced with substantial stone walls.

Seventy-five tons of hay, and other crops in proportion, is not an over-estimate of yearly produce. Garden well stocked with small fruits.

This is well worthy the attention of any one wanting a delightful country residence and a good farm. It is offered at less than real value. Price $20,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Good title. For permits and full particulars, apply to

WM. H. PERRY, Yonkers, N. Y., or to
A. J. PERRY, No. 2 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A house in New-York, a fine farm or country seat on the Passaic River; 69 lots and $3,000 in mortgages at Elizabethport; 18 lots in Paterson, N. J.; 2 lots in 78th-st. and several houses in Brooklyn. Tontine Hotel, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—AN OLD HOMESTEAD FARM OF about 130 acres; best investment for improvement or speculation in the town of Yonkers; $200 per acre asked. M. K. COUZENS, Land Agent and Surveyor, corner Broadway and Main-st., Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY MODERN COTtage with five acres, five miles out. Also a three-story brick store and dwelling on Flatbush-av., and four lots on Flatbush-av. near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Apply to owner, B. D. ALLEN, No. 30 Broad-st., Room 38.

BOND-ST.—FOR SALE OR LEASE, AN EXTRA size house and lot, on north side of Bond-st., near Broadway. Apply to

WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE No. 4 Fletcher-st., 25x60 feet, with additional well-lighted office in rear; dry cellar. Inquire of WM. N. CLARK, Jr., No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front dwelling on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., finished in the best manner. Price $14,000. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

A GOOD, LARGE CORNER GROCERY for sale cheap, on account of sickness; stock, fixtures, lease and good trade. Apply to O. HOUSE, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE DWELLING houses, containing all modern improvements, at prices ranging from $10,000 to $35,000. Apply to

J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, in exchange for city property; a rare chance. Apply to J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FARMER, a farm to lease, or take on shares for one or more years; a dairy farm preferred. Address FARMER, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.
NO. 1 PARK-PLACE.
Inquire in Room No. 7.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES DESIRING A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.—A gentleman has just erected a large and commodious building in the upper part of Westchester County, containing some 30 rooms, with large parlors, dining and billiard rooms; delicious water at the door, ice-house, barn, stables, good garden spot, fine play-ground for children, and large pond of water for fishing or boating; the whole thing admirably arranged for the accommodation of about 50 persons, including servants. This is a fine opportunity for about four or six private families to club together, and, where the families are known to each other, would make it pleasant and comfortable as a residence during the whole year, as it is of easy access by railroad, just 20 minutes' walk from the station, and only 5 miles south of Lake Mahopac. Persons can be here at 9 A. M. and leave at 5 P. M.; full advantage of express trains. Rent per year, $2,000. Brokers furnishing tenants will be allowed the usual commission up to the 1st of February. Reference will be required as to character and responsibility. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH PICKARD, Rotunda Building, under Croton Aqueduct Board, City Hall, or to G. F. HICKOK, Park Bank.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—On Bloomingdale Road, 110th, 112th sts. and Hudson River, formerly the residence of Henry W. T. Mali, Esq. The place comprises a spacious and elegant dwelling, water and gas, stable and coach-house, garden and gardener's cottage, four acres of land, shade and fruit trees. The furniture is handsome, and the premises in good order. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN H. LYNDE, No. 158 Pearl-st., or No. 29 Boorman-place. West 33d-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the valuable and old established stand for business, viz.: the De Noyelles' dock and lumber yard, at Haverstraw, Rockland county; also a store and dwelling-house attached to the same. Inquire of H. HOLMAN, No. 367 3d-av., N. Y.

NO. 60 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO NEW-ST.—To lease for ten years, at a ground rent, the property No. 60 Broadway, 35 feet wide, by 24.6 on New-st. For particulars, apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY, 1867, ONE OR TWO spacious floors, at $150 per week each. A liberal private table, and an exclusive elegant home for a party of high standing wishing to fully furnish. Address until February, M. D., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TO LET—OPPOSITE NEW-YORK STOCK EXchange—Two spacious offices, fully furnished for the banking and brokerage business. Possession immediate. For terms and particulars apply at the offices, No. 5 New-st., ground floor.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SPLENDID SUIT OF rooms Nos. 38 and 39 in the Exchange Building, Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway, 2d floor. For terms, inquire at Room No. 38, or at the office of EDWARD MATHEW, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply, on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board. Apply at No. 12 Waverley-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

STORAGE STORE WANTED—EITHER on lease or purchase, on lot 25x100, and located between Cortlandt and North Moore sts., and West and Church sts. E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place.

HOUSES WANTED FOR NEXT YEAR—To supply the pressing demand of responsible tenants, who will pay a liberal advance above last Spring's prices. Apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR A FIRST-CLASS tenant, a moderate-sized dwelling-house, well located, above 42d-st., between 6th and 8th avs., preferred. Address Box No. 1,280 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY A FINished house for three or four months, between 14th and 34th sts., 6th and 4th avs. Address M., Box No. 309, New-York Post-office, stating price and location.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—TO LET, OWING TO THE UNEXpected departure of a family for the East, a handsome suite of three rooms, together or separately, with first-class board; references exchanged. No. 313 West 22d-st.

A SMALL STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, living within five minutes' walk of Jersey City ferry, would let with board, a suite of neatly furnished rooms, consisting of three sleeping rooms, sitting-room and bath-room, all communicating. Inquire at No. 44 Morris-st., Jersey City.

AT NOS. 174, 176, 178 BLEECKER-ST., six blocks west of Broadway, pleasant rooms with first-class board, $7 to $12 per week. Families accordingly.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, NOS. 307 TO 313 4TH-AVENUE and No. 102 East 24th-st.—A private family hotel, with all the accommodations and conveniences of the largest establishments. Transient board $3 per day; permanent board, single person, from $12 to $15 per week. Apartments for one or two families if applied for soon.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To purchase one of the best billiard stands (7 tables) on Broadway, doing a good business. A moderate stock of choice liquors will be included in the sale. Inquire of OTIS FIELD & CO., No. 600 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, GOOD WILL AND real estate of an old-established boot and shoe store, only 60 miles from New-York, in a growing village; established for 18 years, and has an excellent set of customers; a rare chance for parties wishing to engage in the shoe business; want of health the only reason for selling. Address W. V., Box 3,693 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC FIRM, A Philadelphia agency for a New-York wholesale house in the dry goods, notion, furnishing or perfumery business; best of references given. Address M. S., Box No. 2,605 Philadelphia Post-office.

$20,000 WILL PURCHASE PART INterest in some patents of value. A business man of good character need only apply to W. SANDFORD, Nos. 239 and 241 Water-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—TO POST-OFFICE CLERKS AND THE DETECTIVE FORCE.—The above amount will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves who are daily abstracting our letters from the mail. Abundant evidence that the robbery is done at our General Post-office will be given on application.

PARKINSON & CO.,
No. 208 Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY evening, in going from 2d-av. along 110th-st., or up 3d-av. to 127th-st., a MINK HALF CAPE. The finder can receive the above reward by returning it to ISAAC C. WALL, 2d-av., corner 110th-st.

FOUND—A WALLET WITH SMALL SUM OF money, which the owner can have by calling and proving property at Nos. 42 and 44 Murray-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 19, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been enlarged to the size of the LONDON TIMES.

Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

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Everything possible will be done to make the Times the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

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These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. CONKLIN BROTHERS, Gymnasts. THE WHITE KNIGHTS and THE DUMB BELLE. Giants, dwarfs, 100,000 curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, Barry, Neil, Rendle, Gledhill, Gonzales, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCAST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Mr. Young, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Norton, Mr. Pope, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, commencing at 7:20 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mr. Charles Barrow, I. H. Taylor, Donaldson, Dyott, Burroughs, Humphrey Bland, W. H. Andrews, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Effie Germon, Andrews, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ST. MARC; OR, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, J. B. Studley, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 19, commencing at 1½. EVENING, 7¾ o'clock, SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. THE BALLOON WEDDING. Characters by Messrs. F. S. Chanfrau, G. C. Davenport, Wm. Scallan, Eugene Eberle, Henry, James, Walsh, Newton, Miss Henrietta Osborne, Mrs. Edward Wright, and Miles. Sallie Tray, Annie Merry, Frances Ullman, Gilmore and Gardner.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Characters by Messrs. C. M. Walcot, Harry Pearson, C. W. Clarke, J. K. Mortimer, T. Placide, J. Moore, Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Clara Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. A. W. Young.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, commencing at 7 o'clock, GEORGE BARRINGTON, THE GENTLEMAN HIGHWAYMAN; THE DEATH PLANK, and THE PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, THE HUNCHBACK, JACK SHEPPARD'S DOG, and PADDY, THE PIPER. Characters by C. K. Fox, Marsden, Closky, C. Foster, Guion, Bradshaw and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA FIAMMINA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, commencing at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, THE HAND-ALONE BROTHERS, and THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
West 24th-st., near 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YEAR'S CALLS; or, "SAM IN CORK."

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING. Characters by the troupe. Ballet, songs, &c.

STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st.
Exhibition of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday it was voted to distribute 500 copies of the Madison papers among various libraries and departments. The House bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of bonded goods was reported without amendment. A bill was reported to authorize the construction of a telegraph to the West Indies. A resolution was adopted asking how much had been paid Washington papers for advertising. The Territorial Committee reported a bill for the admission of Colorado as a State—accepting and ratifying the constitution and State government. The debate on reconstruction was then resumed by Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, (Democrat,) who spoke at length in support of the policy of the President. He was followed by Mr. Wade, of Ohio, who devoted his remarks mainly to Mr. Doolittle's speech of the previous day. The point of Mr. Wade's speech was that the Southern States should be kept out of the Union until they had conferred the right of suffrage upon the freedmen. A resolution was unanimously adopted granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Lincoln.

In the House a bill was reported to extend the time for States to accept grants of land for agricultural colleges, &c. It was laid over for a week. Report was made adverse to the classifying of pilots who have served in the navy as officers. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill for a uniform law of bankruptcy. Some amendments to the Freedmen's Bureau Act were reported. The Claims Committee asked to be relieved from considering a vast quantity of claims from States recently in rebellion for damages arising from the war. A resolution was referred that all American vessels that have sought protection or immunity by sailing under a foreign flag, be treated as foreign-built vessels, and never permitted to have an American register. The great business of the session was the bill to extend the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia. It provides that in all laws regulating the right of voting the word "white" shall be stricken out, and that no discrimination shall hereafter be made on account of color. Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Johnson of Pennsylvania, argued strongly against it; Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, made an elaborate and [illegible] speech in its favor; Mr. Niblack, of [illegible], moved to lay the whole subject on the table—lost, 46 to 129; Mr. Darling, of New-York, moved to postpone till the first Tuesday [illegible] other motions were made to recommit the [illegible], but the House refused, yeas 53, [illegible] then the House came to a direct vote on the bill, which was passed; yeas 116, [illegible] nays 54, of whom 15 are [illegible], but of these four are from Missouri, three from Kentucky, and two from West Virginia, leaving only six negative votes of Union members from originally free States. The adoption of the bill was loudly applauded by the vast audience.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the Metropolitan Health Bill was favorably reported; also, a bill incorporating the City Missionary and Tract Society. A bill was noticed to incorporate the Fonda and Ogdensburgh Railroad. A bill was introduced to amend the charter of the New-York Medical College for Women; also, requiring County Treasurers to give bonds to the State; also, to incorporate the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company. Notice was given of the Broadway Underground Railroad Bill. The bill fixing compensation of justices and constables in Richmond County was passed.

In Assembly bills were reported for the usual canal appropriations; to survey Hudson River; to issue $50,000 of Croton water stock. Notice was given of a bill for a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, New-York; also, to extend the Second-avenue Railroad from Eighty-sixth-street and through Avenue A to Ninety-sixth-street. Bills were introduced to reduce the fees of Surrogates; to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace; relative to judicial salaries in New-York City; to fix salaries in Justices' and Police Courts in Brooklyn; to regulate the Eighth-avenue Railroad; to amend the act relative to the right of suffrage; for a railroad in Christopher and other streets of New-York. A resolution inquiring into the cost of the New-York Court-house was laid on the table.

GENERAL NEWS.

Further particulars of the capture of Bagdad have been received via New-Orleans. It is now said that the place was taken by a detachment of 50 men from a United States colored regiment, who are said to have captured the Imperial garrison of 300 men, one-half of whom immediately joined the Liberals and held the town for them. Gen. Weitzel had taken measures to preserve order and maintain the neutral position of the United States.

The steamship *Montezuma*, from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 6th inst., arrived at this port last evening. Her advices indicate that the white inhabitants af the island are beginning to recover from their fright, and to see the injustice of their conduct toward the blacks. The tone of their newspapers is quite subdued since they were made acquainted with the state of public feeling in this country and in England in regard to their bloody slaughter of the negroes after the revolt had been put down.

The report current in New-Orleans that Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, was interrupted by the military while officiating at public services in that city, and forbidden to administer the right of confirmation, is pronounced by the *Picayune* as incorrect. Gen. Sherman having received a dispatch from Mobile, informing him that the interdict of Major-Gens. Thomas and Wood had been actually withdrawn, though not made public, communicated it to Bishop Wilmer, and gave him his assurance that no interference would be made with the exercise of his functions.

Secretary McCulloch and Mrs. McCulloch entertained to-night, in a truly hospitable manner, a large and brilliant company, including many persons of official distinction. Speaker Colfax's first reception of the season took place to-night, and was as heretofore the scene of much social enjoyment. Many of those who spent the early part of the evening at Secretary McCulloch's residence were present at Mr. Colfax's toward the close of his reception.

Rev. W. C. Blunt, pastor of the Dinwiddie-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, Va., was shot on his own premises on the 16th inst. The deed is supposed to have been perpetrated by a negro boy, named Richard Ellet, whether designedly or accidentally cannot be conjectured. Mr. Blunt was alive at last accounts, but it is feared will not recover, his wound being of a very serious nature.

The New-Orleans *Delta* thinks it ominous that pontoon trains have been ordered to the Rio Grande. They were ordered from New-Orleans by direction of Gen. Sheridan, whose Chief of Staff is now at Brownsville.

The Ohio Legislature yesterday reëlected Hon. John Sherman to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next, by a vote of 94 to 41.

The North Carolina Legislature met yesterday, but only one house mustered a quorum. The Governor's Message will probably be delivered to-day.

LOCAL NEWS.

Some of the Justices of the Circuit Court seem determined to enforce the law in respect to non-attending jurors. Three gentlemen were yesterday fined $10 each by Justice Balcolm, for not answering to their names. Bystanders had to be summoned to fill up the panel in a case which was called on for trial. The interesting part of the matter is, that these same three gentlemen have twice before this been fined $10 each for not answering when their names were called to take their places in the jury-box, although they all attended at the beginning of the term, and thereby saved the fine of $25. In another branch of this court fifty-five absent jurors were, one day in this term, fined $25 each for non-attendance.

A writ of *certiorari* was granted yesterday in the case of Mr. Munday, ex-member of the Legislature of this State, who was convicted a few days since of a violation of the statute in having indecently and unlawfully exposed his person in a church. For this offence one of the Justices of the Criminal Court, before which he was tried, sentenced him to the Penitentiary for sixty days. His counsel have obtained the writ for the purpose of reviewing the judgment and sentence of the Criminal Court. The writ was granted by Justice Sutherland of the Supreme Court.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, five of the ten alleged pickpockets, who were arrested by the Detective Police the latter part of last week, were brought before Judge Brady and discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The grounds of the discharge, as we understand them, are the irregularities in the commitments of the officiating Police-Magistrate at the Tombs. It may be remembered that the prisoners were not caught in the act of picking the pockets of railroad passengers, and they were sentenced to the Penitentiary for 60 days on the ground that they were vagrants.

The libel suit of Mecabe vs. Cauldwell & Whitney, proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*, which has been on trial for two or three days past in the Superior Court, Part I., before Justice Jones and a jury, was disposed of yesterday by the Court dismissing the plaintiff's complaint, on motion of defendants' counsel, after the testimony on both sides had all been placed before the jury. An allowance of $250 was, on motion, granted to the defendants by way o extra costs in the suit. An appeal will be immediately taken to the General Term.

Last evening Henry V. Poor, Esq., delivered a lecture on the "Currency," before the members of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, being the seventh lecture of the course on the Currency, Resources and Indebtedness of the United States. The character of our present paper issue was severely analyzed, as were the financial schemes of Secretaries Chase and McCullough, and the future destiny of our circulating medium, as prophesied by Mr. Poor, was not of the most agreeable character. The lecture was followed by some discussion, in which Mr. Conkling and others joined.

From the evidence adduced in the Court of Special Sessions, it is evident that more cotton is stolen from our docks and storehouses in a year than is destroyed by fire. The cotton thieves find an immediate market for the cotton stolen in the junk-shops. Clean cotton, worth forty cents a pound, is sold by the thief at ten and fifteen cents a pound. The amount stolen at one time seldom exceeds thirty pounds.

Thomas S. Townsend, Esq., author of the *Encyclopedia of the Rebellion*, delivered, last evening, in the Hall of the Union Cooper Institute, an eloquent lecture on the "Opening Scenes of the Civil War." Had the night not been so exceedingly disagreeable, the call to a lecture with such an inviting title would doubtless have been better responded to. As it was, those who braved the unclean streets and crowded cars to hear Mr. Townsend were rewarded.

Thomas Williams died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from the effects of a fall at No. 54 Barclay-street, received on Wednesday. A child named Daniel Finley also died yesterday from the effects of scalds received by falling into a tub of boiling water at his mother's residence, No. 665 Second-avenue. Inquests were held in both cases, and verdicts of accidental deaths duly rendered.

Bishop Simpson delivered a very instructive lecture on the subject of Church duties in large cities, in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth-avenue, last evening. Bishop Janes followed in an appeal for $17,000, to aid in building a new M. E. Church on the east side of the city, which was very generously responded to.

Theodore Knapp, a translator for New-York publishers, committed suicide Wednesday evening at his residence, No. 67 Eldridge-street, by swallowing laudanum, while laboring under a fit of melancholy. Coroner Gover held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

A case of some interest to telegraph companies came up for argument in the Supreme Court General Term yesterday. The case, the title of which is Smith & Randolph vs. the Independent Line of Telegraph Company, was tried some time ago in the Circuit, and at that time fully reported in this journal. The Court has reserved its decision.

Ann O'Rourke, an Irish woman, living at No. 257 West Twenty-first-street, was yesterday committed by Coroner Gover to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of having committed infanticide by throwing her new-born infant into the vault, where it was subsequently found.

A verdict of $650 was rendered in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, in the case of Carroll vs. Killen. The plaintiff sued to recover damages for injuries to his little boy, who was run over by a butcher's cart belonging to the defendant in October, 1864, in Fourth-avenue.

It appears that 514 emigrant passenger vessels arrived at this port during the past year, carrying 200,031 passengers. In 1864 the number of emigrants landed at Castle Garden was 182,916.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, in the case of Johanna M. Neilson against James H. H. Neilson.

Gonzales was convicted of murder in the first degree yesterday before Judge Gilbert. His alleged accomplice will be tried to-day.

The ship *Persia*, from Leghorn and Gibraltar, has been detained at Quarantine for fumigation and ventilation.

Gold fell yesterday to 138¼, or 1⅞ ℔ cent. since Wednesday evening. Stocks were active; Governments were firmer and buoyant; railways and miscellaneous securities lower and irregular. Produce and merchandise were quiet and irregular in prices. Freights rather dull.

Our Course Toward the South—The Attitude of the South.

While the Congressmen elected from the Southern States are waiting in Washington for a decision upon their claims—while the affairs of the South, and the best mode of dealing with them, are being daily debated in the National Legislature, discussed in the public newspapers, and talked of all over the country—it becomes a question of interest how the Southern people themselves, in the meantime, are regarding all our discussion and action. What is their attitude?—what their feeling?

Well, they seem to accept it all with a quiescence, and almost acquiescence, really wonderful. They accept it in a spirit that indicates clearly their appreciation of the fact that they are the conquered party, and that their fortunes are still, to a great degree, under the control of the North. We have heard of no demonstration, of dissatisfaction in any Southern State with the course Congress has pursued toward their representatives. We hear of no unseemly conduct on the part of those representatives themselves. We find no noisy declamations about the matter in the Southern press. The subject is spoken of, when spoken of at all, as though it were hardly one in which the Southern people are immediately interested. And it is quite astonishing, to those who know the Southern character, that the whole matter should be treated universally with such placidity of spirit. With some things in the recent conduct of the South we may be dissatisfied. We may dislike the negro code of South Carolina, or despise the displays of Pollard; but so far as the attitude of the South, in view of the action of the dominant party, is concerned, we surely can find no fault.

We suppose this attitude and spirit are partly due to the moral condition of the Southern mind. The war left the Southern people exhausted of moral force. All the energies of their being had been expended in their tremendous struggle. Their powers and faculties are still in a state of collapse. It would hardly be possible, for the time being, to get them excited over anything. When they gave up the contest, we were told by prominent men among them that they would accept anything the North should desire to impose. They would accept an imperial or royal form of government, if the North decided to establish it. They expected abolition; they would consent to consolidation; and even the unutterable atrocities which the leading traitors told them they would suffer in the event of their submission, did not prevent them from laying down their arms and submitting to the rule of their conquerors. The treatment they have got is so different from what they had been led to expect, that they have no disposition, as in fact they have no cause, to enter complaints.

But if any part of the Southerners feel at all inclined to talk or act otherwise than quiescently, they are restrained by the knowledge they have obtained of the fact that it would not only be of no avail, but would be immensely damaging to the South and its prospects. It has become evident to them that the day of political bullying—and we wish we could say of personal bullying—is past. We have had quite enough of that sort of thing in other times. Any displays in that direction would be fatal to the objects of those who made them. Formerly it only needed that the South should talk loud enough and fierce enough, for the North to concede almost anything. Now it is decidedly otherwise, and the South knows it.

Then, again, the attitude and tone of the South may be partly owing to the fact that though their Representatives have not been admitted to Congress, and though the States do not enjoy their full political powers, their general civil status is very agreeable, after all. They have courts of their own establishing, Legislatures of their own electing, Governors of their own choice. They have their ancient institutions, with the exception of slavery, and to the abolition of *that* they have voluntarily assented. The interference of the military authorities is hardly ever felt anywhere, and the government has done all that was possible to modify the bearings of such war powers as are still found necessary of application.

The attitude displayed by the South, under existing circumstances, is not only creditable in itself, but will go far toward hastening the time of their enjoyment of all constitutional franchises. For it is eminently desirable, both for them and for us, that they should as soon as possible, stand with their sister States, clothed with all the powers and invested with all the privileges that rightfully belong to loyal members of the American Union.

The Kohnstamm Case.—The grounds upon which a pardon for Solomon Kohnstamm is urged are quite inconsistent with the facts in his case. The assumption that he was unjustly committed is wholly unauthorized. That he was widely known as a merchant, and much esteemed socially, is true. But that he defrauded the government of large sums of money, deliberately and with perfect knowledge of the unlawfulness of the means resorted to, is equally true. That he has been punished sufficiently—for he suffers keenly—and that the ends of justice may have been answered, may also be true. On such grounds his pardon may be asked for legitimately, and properly granted if the President inclines to mercy on his behalf. But we object sternly to the idea that in his conviction the jurors and court were in the wrong.

The Reconstruction Question—Mr. Doolittle's Speech.

If the question of reconstruction were always approached in the spirit which pervades the speech of Mr. Senator Doolittle, we might hope for a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of existing difficulties. Clear in its statement of facts, forcible in its portrayal of the situation, and throughout eminently practical, it is a speech that will commend itself to the judgment of the great body of the American people.

Mr. Doolittle sets an example which we hope to see frequently followed in both branches of Congress in assigning only an inferior place to the abstract portion of the reconstruction argument. The subtleties of logic with which more than one member in either House has occupied himself, are not the weapons with which this question can be settled. They may amuse students fresh from college, and delight fanatics of every degree; but for all the present purposes of legislation they are valueless. It is a time for thoughtful, prudent action, not for quibbling and hair-splitting, whether by school-boys or grave and dignified Senators. And we bring discredit upon ourselves as a people when we attach importance to abstractions, or fail to discriminate between the speculations of the casuist and the earnest, sober suggestions of the statesman. The superannuated soldier may be pardoned for his fondness for fighting battles o'er again in story; but the legislator who would now consume days in demolishing the asserted right of secession, or waste time in proving that the existence of States is a solecism too grievous to be borne, evidently mistakes his mission and throws away his influence.

What was formerly a knotty and vexatious argument has been summarily settled by the sword, and in the name of common sense we protest against its revival in any shape. Whatever fanaticism may have designed, the war was really a war for the preservation of the Union, and nothing else. It was a struggle not for the acquisition of conquered territory, but for the maintenance of national unity. The immense moral weight wielded by the Administration at all times during the contest was in no small degree attributable to the moderation of Mr. Lincoln, who spurned the promptings of fanaticism, and moulded his measures with a single eye to the work of restoration. Any spirit other than that wise, magnanimous, moderate spirit which animated him would have involved the Union cause in disaster, and mayhap, defeat. Under his management the North remained a unit. And when the war ended, the abstract part of the question was disposed of forever. The sword had demonstrated the futility of the attempt to take States out of the Union; and having maintained the integrity of the Union as it was before the war, further talk about secession, in theory or fact, became unnecessary. When Grant and Sherman, and Thomas and Sheridan finished their task, they made superfluous much that Mr. Sumner and his friends are now trying to do.

The reëlection of Mr. Lincoln placed beyond cavil the acceptability of his policy to the great Union party of the North. Of the nature of that policy there was no doubt. O the fact that it invariably assumed the continued existence, as States of the Union, o States then in rebellion, there could be no misinterpretation. It was felt that this feature of his policy was a source of strength to him everywhere. Old-line Democrats like John A. Dix and Daniel S. Dickinson took their stand in the Republican ranks and helped to convert the Republican into the National party. The feeling was universal, that howsoever fitted for his position during the continuance of the war, Mr. Lincoln was yet more adapted to the peace that would come after it. As Mr. Doolittle points out, the selection of Mr. Johnson for the second place on the ticket was not merely a merited tribute to one who had pursued an arduous course with rare courage and fidelity, but was emphatically a recognition of the loyal citizens of Tennessee, as a State within the Union, and a repudiation of the extreme views urged in the convention by Mr. Stevens. The Lincoln-Johnson ticket was a triumph of conservatism over radicalism—of national unity as against sectional exclusiveness; and in this sense it was sustained at the polls. The leaders of the Union party, as represented in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, had previously committed themselves to the policy of reconstruction based upon reconciliation; and the American people, in their turn, ratified the policy, and gave it form and force.

Opposition to President Johnson's plans by the Union party would therefore be justifiable only on the supposition that they are not in harmony with the plans originated by his lamented predecessor. Is this pretended? Is it alleged that Mr. Johnson's views essentially differ from Mr. Lincoln's on any point?—that there has been any deviation from the course foreshadowed by Mr. Lincoln at various stages of the war?—that there has been any concession to individuals or States which the late President was not prepared to make? If not, with what propriety do Senators or Representatives now seek to obstruct or defeat a line of action upon which a vast majority of the people have set the seal of their approval? Surely the Union party in the country are entitled to ask some attention to their verdict and their views on the part of those who speak in their name in Congress.

The power of Mr. Lincoln to stipulate the conditions on which the South was invited to abandon the contest, is not impugned, and the principle involved in them more than once obtained the concurrence of Senators who now object to reconstruction, except on their own terms. The conditions, themselves, secure all for which the war was waged: the extinction of rebel authority and unreserved submission to the constitution and laws of the United States, and the formal acknowledgment of the abolition of slavery. And President Johnson has enforced these conditions with a vigilance which has known no sleep. He has everywhere provided for the effective reëstablishment of the Federal authority, for the obliteration of every vestige of rebel assumption, including the rebel debt, and for the protection of the freedmen. Thus, not only has the result primarily contemplated as the object of the war, been attained, but the purpose rendered necessary during the progress of the war has also been accomplished, and the recurrence of sectional strife and wrong rendered impossible. If Mr. Lincoln did not exceed his power in dictating these terms, and if President Johnson has firmly and steadily enforced them until every State recently in rebellion has been brought under their operation, what excuse exists for resolutions like that of Mr. Howe?

We are, forsooth, to establish provisional governments in the States lately rebel—to overthrow machinery organized under our direction and in compliance with our conditions—to disregard measures adopted at our instance, and by force reduce States to the condition of territories and citizens to the grade of vassals. This is the plain intent and meaning of Mr. Howe's proposition, the folly and injustice of which Mr. Doolittle has exposed with an ability worthy of his position, and a frankness that does him honor.

We will not believe that the Senate of the United States is prepared in this or any similar manner to sanction suggestions which imply a violation of public faith, and can produce only mischief, North or South. Practically, as we have before had occasion to show, all this talk about undoing what has been done, and starting afresh as though the South were at this moment in a condition of war or anarchy, is nonsense. The policy of the President, inherited from his predecessor, has gone into effect, and short of another war, there is no method of rendering it nugatory. The States are there as States, with all their constitutional machinery, and yet a resolution is gravely proposed, to restore chaos, that Provisional Governors may have a chance to rule. The idea would be simply ludicrous, were it not one of the agencies relied upon to feed radical agitation.

Mr. McGee on the Fenians.

The antecedents of some of our Fenian Centres and Head Centres are hit off by the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, in a letter to one of his correspondents in New-York, from which we are permitted to make the subjoined extracts:

"As to the chief combatants, I know both O'Mahony and Roberts only by report—the latter by very recent report. Mr. O'Mahony, when I lived in Brooklyn, was known to be a zealous Spiritualist, and inveigled one or two of my friends, who still live there, into a circle he had formed. I should not wonder if it was from the Spiritualists he derived his idea of 'circles,' and 'centres,' and 'sisterhoods;' and, indeed, it is quite likely that at this very moment he is conducting his whole system independent of mundane control, by the advice of the spirits. I never heard of his restoration to the Catholic Church, after his sojourn among the spirit-rappers, though it may, of course, have taken place without reaching me.

Mr. Killian, the Secretary of Mr. O'Mahony's Treasury, was in my employment from 1852 to 1856. He is full of talent, naturally amiable in temper, but ostentatious and indolent, when not under pressure. He used to be quite as hostile as I was to the mummeries of poor Doheny, (whose Phenix Lodge preceded O'Mahony's Fenian Castle,) and, indeed, toward fillibusterisms generally. As severe things from his pen might be found in my *Celt* and his own *Western Banner*, against the first principles of Fenianism, as ever were written. But he has seen new light and adopted another course. I cannot but grieve, and I do so sincerely, though our intercourse has wholly ceased, that he should have prostituted his talents to the service of such a master.

If one could sympathize with any side in such a farce, it would be, undoubtedly, with the Senate. It is a question, however ludicrously started, between publicity and secrecy, between responsible and irresponsible expenditure, between a constitution and absolutism. Whatever they may say or think of me, I do not wish the fiercest Fenian so ill as that he should make such a *farceur* of himself as to pretend to set up a free government by violating every principle of freedom. Republic-makers surely ought not to begin by *coups d'état* and wholesale proscriptions. But the whole thing is a shameful caricature on Irish character, played by quarreling actors, of whom poor Paddy in the trench, who pays both pipers, might well exclaim: "A plague o' both your houses." As for Canada, we don't care a rush for anything either or both could do to injure us. The idea of a voluntary society making war on an established empire is only worthy of Bedlam."

The Mexican Situation—Fillibusters and Outlaws.

The news from the Mexican frontier has always to be sifted, unless we are to be led astray by its meaning and significance.

The report which we published yesterday from Matamoras has an aspect of unusual belligerency. It seems that on the 4th of the present month a number of officers and men (presumedly Americans) crossed from Clarksville, in Texas, to a point near to Matamoras, and that about midnight the guards on the river were surprised and disarmed by the fillibusters, who ultimately succeeded in reaching Bagdad.

Maximilian's garrison at Bagdad—one hundred and seventy-five strong—were ultimately surprised and captured, and to complete the adventure the place was pillaged and the plunder was crossed to the Texan side. An attempt subsequently made by the fillibusters to seize an Imperial gunboat proved unsuccessful. The gunboat in question was the *Antonio*, bound up the river, and "an Austrian sergeant"—we do not learn his name—was killed.

Daylight brought with it further demonstrations of belligerency. The French men-of-war in the harbor opened fire on the fillibusters in Bagdad, and the fillibusters were compelled to seek refuge in the upper part of the town. "Gen. Crawford and his men" at the latest dates were starting for the scene of action; while, on the other hand, an Imperialist force, 1,300 strong, was on the march to assail the fillibusters.

The story is not altogether improbable. Supposing we accept it as true, the accomplished facts simply show how utterly blind the military scouts and agents of the Juarez government are to their own interests. Nothing can so strongly fortify the interests of Maximilian, at this moment, as these fillibustering expeditions. Nothing can so seriously damage the credit of the Mexican Republic among us here. There cannot be found a party in the United States to-day that does not at heart sympathize with the Republicans of Mexico. If such a party shall henceforth spring into existence, the Republican government of Mexico will have to thank these adventurers on the Rio Grande. The fillibusters at Bagdad, be they many or be they few, are striking two blows against the government of the United States, for one that they are striking against the government of Maximilian. Every sensible man among us knows this. And it is nearly time that M. Romero should be apprized of the fact. We are fighting *at home* to-day. We are fighting against a heavy debt—a debt which only the utmost discretion, judgment and care can prevent becoming *intolerable*. That debt is aggravated and made more burdensome every hour by whatever expeditions are formed, without the sanction of the government, to redress the grievances of other communities. This man Crawford whoever he may be, is fighting against his own government. He is as dangerous, in proportion to his power, as if he were fighting under Hood or Kirby Smith, to establish a Trans-Mississippi Republic. He is as much an enemy of the United States as either of those Generals *were*. And if he returns to the United States he should be summarily dealt with.

If it is to go abroad that, after conquering the most formidable rebellion in the history of the world, the government of the United States surrenders its power and submits the direction of its foreign policy to the lust of a set of irresponsible adventurers, the power and *prestige*, and influence of the nation is gone forever. When the time has come for the United States to take up arms for any other republic, the government will give notice of its purpose. Whoever joins these fillibustering expeditions makes himself an outlaw, and deserves to meet the fate of an outlaw.

Legislative Reporting.—The perfection of all reporting is to express facts in the briefest possible form—to tell precisely the thing said or done in the fewest words that will convey the meaning. We should like to impress this system upon congressional and legislative reporters, to induce them to give us something for our enormous expenses for telegrams. To illustrate the point, we quote a few paragraphs from yesterday's report of the doings of the New-York Legislature:

> By Mr. Cornell—To amend the act relative to contracts by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York.
>
> By Mr. Creamer—To regulate fare on the Eighth Avenue Railroad; also to amend the act relative to the right of suffrage.
>
> By Mr. Tucker—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the crime of perjury.
>
> By Mr. Maurice—To vest jurisdiction in the Supreme Court for adjudication of questions arising upon wills in certain cases.
>
> By Mr. Tucker—To extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.
>
> By Mr. La Bau—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to limited partnerships.
>
> By Mr. Stewart—To alter the map of New-York.
>
> By Mr. Sutherland—To locate the office of Treasurer of Westchester County.
>
> By Mr. Reynolds—To amend the militia laws.
>
> By Mr. White—To amend the charter of the New-York Medical College for Women."

Now, what possible information is there in this gibberish? Are the Mayor and Aldermen to make contracts at pleasure; is the Eighth-avenue Railroad fare to be six cents or six dollars; will the right of suffrage be extended to women, or restricted to men over sixty years old; is perjury to be made a capital offence, or reduced to a misdemeanor; are court jurisdictions to be enlarged or restricted, and to what extent; where and how is the map of New-York to be altered; is the Treasurer of Westchester to reside at White Plains or in Sing Sing; will the militia laws be made more or less onerous; what is to be done with the Women's Medical College? We submit that there is absolutely no information in the above extracts; it would be quite as well to say: "The Legislature is in session," and let the people go to Albany to find out what the law-makers are doing. Any thorough reporter, it seems to us, would have given, in not many more words, a clear idea of the various changes proposed, would have looked into these bills, instead of merely copying the indorsements on the back. We trust this hint will be kindly taken, and lead to the desired improvement.

Canal Expenditures.—The resolutions of Mr. Littlejohn, in the Assembly, calling for information about the expenditures upon the State canals, is seasonable and searching. The enormous sums required to keep the canals in repair during the year 1865 has awakened general solicitude. Either the system is bad or it is badly administered. The experience o other years shows that no such amount of money need be thus expended.

Mr. Littlejohn evidently understands the whole question. He asks for information from several sources. The inquiries are all pertinent and pregnant; and when answered the information will, doubtless, furnish a basis for salutary action.

Amusements.

Mr. Wehli's Matinee.—Mr. Wehli's first matinée at Wallack's Theatre on Wednesday last hardly attracted the attention which it deserved. The attendance was poor, but it included many excellent people whose applause is worth having, and whose approbation indeed is a success in itself. When the entertainments are better known, they will, we are sure, become popular.

Mr. Wehli played several of his own compositions with remarkable brilliancy, and won an unusual amount of applause from his fair listeners. His technical skill is in some respects extraordinary. Accustomed for many years to touch the public with these *morceaux*, he insinuates them now with unfailing effect. The original pieces are melodious and thoroughly popular; the fantasies are carefully and artistically constructed—that on "Faust" being in every way the best we have yet heard. Mr. Wehli played it very finely, as, indeed, he played everything.

Mme. Fleury Urban and Mr. S. C. Campbell were the vocalists, and rendered full justice to the pieces allotted to them. The next matinée is on Saturday.

Academy of Music.—It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere that the sale of boxes for Mr. Maretzek's coming season will begin on Monday next.

French Theatre.—The members of the French company make their last appearance here to-night. "La Fiamina" will be played.

Fine Arts.

The members of the Philadelphia Sketch Club, gave, last evening, a private exhibition of a collection of paintings, now on view at Messrs. Seitz & Noelle's Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. There was, as usual on such occasions, a very large attendance, and the ladies were the only works of art attentively examined. The walls, however, appear to be well furnished, and a hasty glance assures us that there is much interesting matter for future consideration. There are, in all, two hundred and sixty-two pictures representing not only the art talent of a sister city, but in some respects the better known ability of our own. The Gallery opens to the public to-day.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Meeting of the Legislature.

Raleigh, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 18.

The Legislature met to-day at the call of Gov. Worth. There was a quorum in the Senate, but none in the House. The Governor's message will probably be sent in to-morrow.

Railroad Matters in the West.

St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, Jan. 18.

Platte County, Mo., has brought a suit against Col. Osborn D. Carpenter for $50,000 with a view of canceling the mortgage executed by the Weston and Atchison and Atchison and St. Joseph Railroad Companies, in favor of Wm. C. Wetmore and John A. Stewart, of New-York, as trustees, to secure an issue of bonds amounting to $1,200,000, which it is alleged were fraudulently executed.

Compensatory Damages.

Richmond, Va., Thursday, Jan. 18.

The Governor sent a communication to the House of Delegates to-day, indorsing a memorial of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company for compensation for two steamers valued at $600,000, seized at the wharf in Richmond at the beginning of the rebellion.

Fire.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The Parkersburgh (West Virginia) Oil Refinery, belonging to George A. Wells & Co., with 800 barrels of refined oil, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $60,000.

NEW BOOKS.

AN EXPLANATORY AND PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE NOTED NAMES OF FICTION, including also Familiar Pseudonyms, Surnames Bestowed on Eminent Men, and Analogous Popular Appellations, often referred to in Literature and Conversation. By William A. Wheeler. [illegible] Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

In these days of exhausted sensations, when thousands are ready to echo the cynical exclamation of the Hebrew monarch, "There is nothing new under the sun," Mr. Wheeler deserves great credit for the conception of a book absolutely novel, we believe, in its plan, and for the careful execution of it, with a thoroughness that comes near to filling the ideal that he had marked out for himself. The full title given above explains the intention of the book, but the mass of curious learning and quotation brought together by the author in the fulfillment of his purpose can hardly be appreciated without careful examination. Our biographical dictionaries of men who once actually existed in the flesh are sadly cumbered up with nicknames that awaken no associations and never had any interest, except for their forgotten owners. Mr. Wheeler's book is formed on a different principle, and recognizes, perhaps unconsciously, the great fact that the creations of genius, whose shapes haunt us and mingle with our daily life; whose experience is constantly quoted to us "for doctrine, for reproof, for example," are far more real and actual in the true sense of the words than men who have nothing but the fact that they once lived to rely on for a continued remembrance. Here they are all assembled, the brain children of the great authors of fiction, the goodly company who people the realms of fancy—from "Abou Hassan" of the *Arabian Nights*, and Sheridan's "Absolute" (Sir Anthony) to "Wilkins," (Peter,) and "Winkle," (Rip Van.) This is of a surety the true biographical dictionary, and all others are counterfeit. From the shadowy regions of Greek and Roman heroic myths, through the devious paths of the romantic fictions of the middle ages, to the heroes and heroines of the dramas, the novels and the light literature of modern Europe in our own times, the "Noted Names of Fiction" are here collected and treated with a solemnity and seriousness heretofore restricted to dull and sober realities. And this is only a portion of Mr. Wheeler's labors. Nicknames, pseudonyms, the personages enshrined in popular tradition and superstition are mostly found here, with elaborate and often learned explanations and accounts of the reasons for the celebrity attaching to them. It would be impossible, without very lengthened quotation, to convey an idea of the varied information contained in the book, and we shall not attempt it, but earnestly recommend its purchase to all who would read understandingly, even the newspapers of the day. In succeeding editions, which are sure to follow, we would recommend to Mr. Wheeler the excision of a large portion of the ordinary classical mythological matter, as for instance such articles as "Achilles," "Agamemon," "Andromeda," &c. More than a third of the volume, we should estimate, is taken up with articles of this kind, common to our ordinary school-books, and therefore readily dispensed with here. The vacant space might be filled to much greater advantage with names from modern American, English and French fiction, poetry and romance. The selection of these at present is quite arbitrary, and it is difficult to say why some are given and others omitted; Marryatt's Jacob Faithful is found in the *Dictionary*, but no Peter Simple, no Midshipman Easy, no Tom Cringle, and Charles Lever's heroes are quite ignored. In the great classical works of English fiction every name should be recorded. In a first undertaking of the kind small errors of course abound, but they are not such generally as interfere in any great degree with its usefulness. Thus *Mrs. Candor* is not "a noted slanderer in Sheridan's comedy of the 'Rivals,'" but in "The School for Scandal." "Tybernia" is not "the cant name given to the Postman and Grosvenor-square districts of London," but a new district far to the west of these, built within the last 35 years (Belgravia, its pendant, is omitted); "Abraham Newland" was the famous Cashier, not "one of the Governors of the Bank of England;" *Fleta*, the law book, was not "written by John Selden," and we believe that respectable individual was never confined in the Fleet Prison; "Mary Powell" is not "the pseudonym of Mrs. Rathbone" but of Miss Ann Manning; Fielding's Lady Berby was certainly not "designed as a caricature of Richardson's Pamela," &c., &c. We do not give a list of omissions because every one can more readily note them for himself, and if they are communicated to the author we have no doubt he will make his next edition full enough to satisfy every one. From its novelty and usefulness the work deserves, and is certain to meet, with great encouragement.

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By Arthur Latham Perry, Professor of History and Political Economy in Williams College. Post 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner & Co.

As a manual for general reading and popular instruction Prof. Perry's book is far superior to any work on the subject before issued in the United States. He writes with strength and confidence, and with good reason, because he has mastered the eternal and immutable principles of the science—principles as capable of demonstration to the unprejudiced mind as the propositions of Euclid. Those who desire an "American system of political economy" might as well cry out for an American sun and moon. The common sense of the educated community recognizes instinctively the grounds of the science and the firm foundations on which they rest. It is in the application of these principles to daily practice only that diversity of opinion must always be looked for, and will naturally spring from the various standpoints of those who seek to guide public opinion on the subject. The peculiar value of Mr. Perry's book is its adaptation to American interests, and to the questions growing out of the past commercial policy and prospective measures called for by late events in the history of the United States. The chapters on "Currency in the United States," on "Credit," on "Foreign Trade," on "The Mercantile System," on "American Tariffs," on "Taxation," with their lucid explanation of and commentary on the economic experiences of the last quarter of a century, are full of interest, and can scarcely be read without conviction. Mr. Perry's style is not one of his least excellencies—clear, unambitious and flowing, it is the proper medium for the exposition of precise and accurate ideas. The general diffusion of his book could not fail to put a stop to the daily promulgation of masses of verbiage, which men would be ashamed to repeat, if they knew how far it falls below the standard of ordinary common sense. We understand *The Elements of Political Economy* is already adopted as a text-book in Yale College, and is certain of a favorable reception wherever its true character becomes known.

THE BELTON ESTATE. A Novel, by Anthony Trollope. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Two editions of Mr. Trollope's last novel have reached us—the one above mentioned and an impression in 12mo by J. B. Lippencott & Co., of Philadelphia. The popularity of the author as a novelist is probably the reason of this *contretemps*. As the previous publishers of Mr. Trollope's writings, Messrs. Harpers no doubt possessed a courtesy title to the work, and we trust any clashing of interests in the matter may be avoided. *The Belton Estate* appeared originally in the pages of the new English periodical, the *Fortnightly Review*. As a story, it is much briefer than the writer's other works: but though a cabinet picture on a more restricted canvas it is as complete a work of art as anything the author has produced. In fact, the narrative gains by compression, thereby avoiding the diffuseness that weakens the interest of some of

Mr. Trollope's novels. The position of the heroine in *The Belton Estate*, suggests some resemblance to the situation in *Can You Forgive Her*. Where or when Mr. Trollope acquired his remarkable insight into the character of young ladies of the present day, so as to reproduce with perfect fidelity and appropriateness their peculiarities of thought and action, is a mystery. That he possesses it is certain, and it lends a charm of *vraisemblance* to his most ordinary works, that the more labored efforts of any of his cotemporaries are wholly wanting in. *The Belton Estate* adds one or two new skillfully treated characters to the number we already owe to the author, and fully upholds, if it does not augment his reputation.

THE SEVEN GREAT HYMNS OF THE MEDIÆVAL CHURCH. 18mo. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph.

If there is one question of taste on which men of all sects and denominations are agreed, it is in admiration of the old solemn metrical hymns of the Latin Church. In them the language, though classic in its structure, is impressed with a grandeur and a majesty that classical ideas could never reach; as truly as the Gothic Cathedral is the concrete expression of the religious sentiment of the age, the sublime accents of the hymns that echoed through its long-drawn aisles reflect as faithfully, through a verbal medium, the hopes, the fears, and the feeling of the Christian warfare, with a fidelity to the eternal truths that gains deeper significance from the lofty and elevated tones of their cadences, in a language—foreign, yet familiar—removed from the purposes of ordinary life, and consecrated to higher uses. This elegantly-printed little volume contains the original Latin text of the seven most noted hymns of the church—"The Celestial Country," (by Bernard, of Morlaic,) "Dies Iræ," "Stabat Mater," "Veni Creator," "Spiritus," &c. They are accompanied by the best translations from various sources, no less than five being given of the "Dies Iræ," including one by Gen. Dix. The notes and illustrations are from Rev. J. M. Neal's *Mediæval Hymns*. The volume is creditable to its publisher, and will be acceptable to all persons of cultivated taste.

LITTLE FOXES. By Christopher Crowfield, author of "House and Home Papers." 12mo. Boston. Ticknor & Fields.

In this handsome little volume the publishers have collected the papers of Mrs. H. B. Stowe that have appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* during the past year. They relate to the minor morals of life, the social observances and dispositions on which the happiness of all communities, such as the family, depends. They are rightly named by the authoress, "Household Sermons," and are as likely to be productive of good, if studied in a right spirit, as the more imposing ministrations of the pulpit. Mrs. Stowe's fund of native good sense, kindly humor and vivid perception was never put to a better use than when seeking to correct the faults of temper, &c., that are the unconscious causes of half the misery in the world.

MARION ROOKE; Or, THE QUEST FOR FORTUNE. A Tale of the Younger World. By Henry Sedley. 12mo. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

This work purports to be a picture of the various phases of American society as exemplified in the vast extent of the United States from the pioneer warfare and adventure of the Great West to the most exclusive circles of the world of fashion in New-York. It has been republished in London, and has attracted much attention from the English reviewers, who regard it as a picture of this country by an American. Judging from internal evidence, we should decidedly say that this was not the case, and that the book betrayed the Transatlantic origin of the writer. This is especially visible in the passages intended to represent the Yankee dialect. They fail, even more than did the author of *Sam Slick*, in delineating its true peculiarities, and are made up of a mixture of slang and a cockney dialect, such as was never spoken in any country. Portions of the story of *Marian Rooke* are vigorously told. The author succeeds better in the Western wilds than on the pavement of the Fifth-avenue. As a novel, it has some merit, but as a picture of American life it fails lamentably.

—The January number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts* is rich in the peculiar class of literature of which its title indicates that it is the depository. Among the papers are "Observations upon Shooting Stars in November;" on "A Boulder and Glacial Scratches" at Englewood, N. J., by Rev. W. B. Dwight; on "The Crystalline Nature of Glass;" on "Results of Observations on the Drift Phenomena of Labrador and the Atlantic Coast Southward," by A. S. Packard. Prof. Asa Gray's address, as President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, upon the presentation of the Rumford medal to Prof. Treadwell, for his improvements in constructing cannon. The summary of scientific intelligence is fuller, and, therefore, more interesting than usual.

Almanacs.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC AND POLITICAL REGISTER FOR 1866. New-York: Tribune Association.

THE EVENING JOURNAL ALMANAC FOR 1866. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co.

These indispensable manuals have just been issued, and will, doubtless, have their usual enormous circulation. Making proper allowance for the haste with which they are hurried to press, we may consider them reasonably accurate. The *Tribune Almanac* embraces all the States; the *Evening Journal Almanac* is devoted mostly to the State of New-York. Both are admirable, and, in fact, indispensable, as books of reference, especially in the matter of election returns. The *Tribune Almanac* has gathered some very interesting returns of recent voting in the Southern States. The *Evening Journal Almanac* gives the vote of this State (except in the large cities) by election districts. It also gives the complete census by towns and wards for 1855. The *Tribune Almanac* is sold at 20 cents; the other at 25 cents for single copies.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Thomas A. Becket, a Tragedy; and other poems. By. G. H. Hollister. 12mo, pp. 192. William V. Spencer, Boston.

Herman; or, Young Knighthood. By E. Foxton. 2 vols., 12mo, pp. 416 and 391. Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Our Convicts. By Mary Carpenter. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 293 and 380. Longman, London; Randolph, New-York.

Mr. Dunn Brown's Experiences in the Army. 12mo, pp. 390. Nichols & Noyes, Boston.

The White Rocks; or, The Robber's Den. A Tragedy of the Mountains. By A. T. Hill. 12mo, pp. 390. John E. Potter, Philadelphia.

Marion Rooke; or, The Quest for Fortune. A Tale of the Younger World. By Henry Sedley. 12mo, pp. 475. Sheldon & Co., New-York.

Roanoke; or, "Where is Utopia." By C. H. Wiley, author of Alamance, &c., &c. Embellished with fourteen illustrations from original designs drawn expressly for this work by Darley. pp. 156. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

Sermons for Children. By Rev. A. P. Peabody. 16mo, pp. 76. James Miller, New-York.

Poems of Faith and Affection. By Mrs. Wm. H. Milburn. 16mo, pp. 103. Hurd & Houghton, New-York.

Poems. By Edna Dean Proctor. 16mo, pp. 140. Hurd & Houghton, New-York.

Tales, Romances and Extravaganzas. By Thomas Hood. 12mo, pp. 372. Hurd & Houghton, New-York.

The Pilgrim's Wallet; or, Scraps of Travel Gathered in England, France and Germany. By Gilbert Haven. 12mo, pp. 492.

Our Young Folks. February, 1866. An illustrated magazine for boys and girls. Ticknor & Fields, Boston; American News Company, New-York.

The Atlantic Monthly. February, 1866. Ticknor & Fields, Boston; American News Company, New-York.

Henry Dunbar; or, The Outcast. By Miss M. E. Braddon. 18mo, pp. 247. Dick & Fitzgerald, New-York.

German Emigrants on a Louisiana Plantation.

The one hundred Germans who lately left this city for New-Orleans, in search of agricultural employment, have made the following engagement with a Louisiana planter: Their wages for the first year are to be $150, in addition to which they are to be supplied with food, medicines and medical attendance, comfortable quarters and blankets. Their clothing and other wants they are to supply themselves. For the second year, instead of specific wages they are to have an interest in the crop, their shares being apportioned to them according to the ascertained value of their services. Both the planter and the laborers hope that at the end of the second year the latter will have saved enough from their wages and their interest in the crop to stock small leasehold farms on their own account. No negroes are to be employed on the plantation.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

The Metropolitan Health Bill Reported Favorably—The Five Points House of Industry—Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace—The Underground Railroad Bill, &c.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1866.

In the Senate, this morning, Senator Andrews, Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Affairs, reported the Metropolitan Health Bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill will now be printed, and will probably come up for discussion as soon as Monday next. It is said that Ben Wood, whose seat has been vacant nearly the whole time, will take the floor in opposition to this measure. It will be most earnestly supported by Senators Andrews, Pierson, Folger, and others.

The Senate, this morning, considered a bill to confer additional powers upon the Five Points House of Industry in the matter of binding out orphan children as apprentices, providing for their welfare, &c. The bill was opposed by Mr. Williams, who contended that it was not sufficiently explicit in defining powers conferred, and was supported by Mr. Andrews. Without definite action progress was reported.

The House proceedings were unimportant, aside from the introduction of bills, of which mention is made in the Associated-Press dispatch.

Mr. Tucker's bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace is one of importance and will excite much discussion among legal gentlemen. The bill gives Justices of the Peace jurisdiction in suits for assault and battery, slander or malicious prosecution, where the damages claimed do not exceed $200. As the law stands at present no Justice can try these actions at all.

Mr. Curtis, of New-York, on a question of privilege, in the House this morning, urgently requested reporters to take notice that he had not introduced any bill relative to Courts of General and Special Sessions in the City of New-York, as he was reported to have done in the public journals. Such a bill had been introduced by Mr. Levinger—not by himself.

The House Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which Mr. Pitts, of Orleans, is Chairman, are very busy taking testimony in the contested election case in Erie County. A number of witnesses have already been sworn for Mr. Lyons, the contestant.

The House Committee on Railroads will next week take up the Broadway Underground Railroad Bill. The bill now before this committee is substantially the same as that passed last Winter, shorn of some of the provisions to which the Governor objected. Another and different bill is pending in the Senate.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Baldwin, directing inquiry into the neglect of the Central Railroad Company to convey way freight, and charging said company with collusion with the Adams' Express Company, is now before the Railroad Committee.

The committee has sent notice to several of the officers of the railroad and express companies that their presence before the committee is desirable. A strong effort will be made in the House to secure the passage of a *pro rata* freight bill.

Two well-known lobbyists, throwing arguments aside, got up a bit of a free fight in the Capitol Park last night. Friends interfered, and no serious damage aside from a torn overcoat, resulted. I am not informed as to the *casus belli*. PERSIMMON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 18.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. Andrews to amend the charter of the village of Seneca Falls.

By Mr. Andrews—The Metropolitan Health Bill. Increasing the salary of the Assessor of Buffalo. To amend the charter of Plattsburgh Village.

By Mr. Barnett—Incorporating the City Missionary and Tract Society.

By Mr. Cornell—To amend the act relative to contracts by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Barnett—To secure navigation on the Oneida Lake Canal.

By Mr. Bennett—To abolish the office of Auditor in Buffalo.

By. Mr. Stanford—For an armory in Schenectady.

By Mr. Sutherland—To locate the office of Treasurer of Westchester County.

By Mr. Kline—To incorporate the Fonda and Ogdensburgh Railroad Company.

By Mr. La Bau—To amend the revised statutes relative to limited partnership.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. White—To amend the charter of the New-York Medical College for Women; authorizing the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs to lease certain lands belonging to the State for a longer period than three years.

By Mr. Lent—To incorporate the Board of Trustees of the General Convention of Universalists.

Mr. Pierson asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill amending the charter of Brooklyn by allowing the Auditor of said city to appoint an Assistant Auditor and Clerk.

Mr. H. C. Murphy objected.

By Mr. Folger—Requiring County Treasurers to give bonds to the State.

By Mr. La Bau—To incorporate the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company.

By Mr. Lent—To regulate taxes on lands taken, or to be taken for the Croton Aqueduct purposes.

By Mr. Pierson—For the underground railway.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. White introduced a bill providing for the completion of unfinished business in the office of the Surrogate of Onondagua County, and by unanimous consent it was passed.

The bill fixing a compensation for justices and constables in Richmond County was also passed.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 18.

REPORTS.

By Mr. B. N. Huntington—To incorporate the Oneida County Savings Bank.

My Mr. J. L. Parker—For the relief of the Utica and Black River Railroad.

By Mr. D. P. Wood—The Canal Appropriation Bill; also to provide for surveying the Hudson River.

By Mr. Wilber—To fix the salaries of Justices of the Peace in Brooklyn; also to authorize the Comptroller of New-York to issue $50,000 in water stock; also to allow the City of Utica to take stock in the Susquehannah Valley Railroad.

NOTICES.

By Mr. Goodrich—To incorporate the Throg's Neck Steamboat Company.

By Mr. Veeder—To incorporate the Excelsior Trust Company; also, to fix the compensation of Clerks of the Justices' Courts in Brooklyn; also, to incorporate the National Indemnity Company.

By Mr. Stewart—To alter the map of New-York; also, to amend the charter of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Missionary Society.

By Mr. Seebacher—To incorporate the Old Guard, Company H, Sixty-fourth Regiment.

By Mr. Graham—To incorporate the Army and Navy Savings Bank of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Frear—To incorporate the North River Savings Bank.

By Mr. Tucker—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the crime of perjury.

By Mr. Tucker—To reduce the fees of Surrogates.

By Mr. Goodrich—To incorporate the Throg's Neck Steamboat Company.

By Mr. Maurice—To rest jurisdiction in the Supreme Court for adjudication of questions arising upon wills in certain cases.

By Mr. Tucker—To extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. Jenkins—For a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and other streets in New-York; also to incorporate the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company.

By Mr. Tracy—To authorize and direct the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend their track through Eighty-eighth-street, through Avenue A to Ninety-sixth-street, New-York.

By Mr. Udall—To amend the charter of the Howard Insurance Company, of New-York.

By Mr. Brandreth—To amend the act relative to Hell Gate pilots.

By Mr. Littlejohn—To provide payment for certain quarantine expenses.

By Mr. Jenkins—To amend the charter of the Etna Insurance Company.

By Mr. Reynolds—To amend the militia laws.

By Mr. Littlejohn—Relative to the salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court, Court of Common Pleas and other judicial officers in New-York.

By Mr. Veeder—To fix the salaries of Clerks and Justices of the Police Courts in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Creamer—To regulate fare on the Eighth-avenue Railroad; also to amend the act relative to the right of suffrage; also for a railroad in Christopher and other streets of New-York.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Lyons offered the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of New-York County be directed to make a report to this House setting forth the amount of money thus far appropriated for the erection of a court-house in said county, the amount of expenditures, and the purposes for which made, and the prices paid for the material used in the erection of said building, and to whom paid. Also the balance on hand; said report to be made within twenty days after the adoption of this resolution, and accompanied with vouchers and such other papers as show the facts in the matter.

Debate arising, the resolution was laid on the table.

The bill relative to the Courts of Special Sessions was introduced by Mr. Levinger, and not by Mr. Curtis, as was stated yesterday.

Adjourned.

Bills in the Legislature.

EQUITABLE ASSESSMENT OF LANDS.

Senator Sessions introduced a bill providing that any person owning lands in any town of the State other than that in which he lives, and feeling himself aggrieved at the high rate of taxation imposed by the Assessors of the town in which such land is situated may appeal to the Board of Appraisers, who shall appoint a freeholder of the town to examine into the case, and his decision shall be final.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Mr. Buckman's bill proposes to confer on Notaries Public in the Counties of New-York and Kings power to take affidavits, and certify the same; take and certify the proof and acknowledgment of deeds, and other instruments in writing.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Senator Cornell's bill proposes to legalize the action of this company in increasing their capital stock $3,000,000.

SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN PRISONS, &C.

Mr. Littlejohn's bill provides that the parents of vicious or criminal children who are able to pay for the support and maintenance of such of their children as are confined in any penitentiary or institution for any offence, shall be required to pay a certain sum each week for such support.

UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. Levinger's bill of incorporation names Jacob Ahles, Louis Brost, Henry Clausen, Jr., Christopher Eberspack, John Faber, Gottlieb Gunther, Emil Herold, F. Kontina, Chas. E. Kugler, John Kress, Frank Ruppert, Otto Sackendorsfer and certain others as corporators.

IN RELATION TO NEW-YORK CITY CONTRACTS.

Senator C. G. Cornell's bill proposes to amend the first section of the act passed April 17, 1861, in relation to contracts in the City of New-York, by striking out the word "Recorder," and inserting that of "Mayor,," in lieu thereof.

HOUSE SAVINGS BANK.

Senator Dow introduced a bill to incorporate the above institution, naming as corporators Theo. E. Tomlinson, David Smith, John B. Haskin, Robert W. Whyman and Christian B. Morrison.

LIABILITIES OF INN-KEEPERS.

Mr. Palmer's bill, introduced into the Assembly on Wednesday, provides that no inn-keeper for the loss or destruction by fire of property received by him from any guest, when it shall appear that such loss or destruction was the work of an incendiary.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Mr. Palmer's bill proposes to amend the laws in relation to these companies, permitting them to increase their capital stock to $3,000,000. Further, that the directors may purchase vessels propelled solely by steam, and issue stock in payment therefor.

CLOSING MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. Wilbur's bill proposes to repeal chapter 412 of the Laws of 1862, in relation to closing up the accounts of these companies.

FIXING FEES OF JUSTICES OF PEACE.

Mr. Biddecom introduced a bill fixing the fees of Justices of the Peace, as follows in civil cases: For a summons, 25 cents; a warrant, 25 cents; adjournment, 25 cents; subpæne, 25 cents; administering an oath, 10 cents; filing every paper, 5 cents; swearing a jury, 25 cents; swearing a constable, 10 cents; trial of an issue in case of non-appearance, 50 cents; increase of answer, $1; entering judgment, 25 cents; taking affidavits, 10 cents; drawing any bond, 25 cents; venue, 25 cents; affidavits, 10 cents per folio; execution, 25 cents; renewal of execution, 25 cents.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Justices of Peace shall be allowed administering an oath, 10 cents; issuing a warrant, 25 cents; a bond, 25 cents; a subpæne, 25 cents; a commitment, 25 cents; an examination of accused, $1; every adjournment, 25 cents.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

For a venue, 25 cents; swearing each witness, 10 cents; swearing a jury, 25 cents; swearing a constable to attend, 10 cents; a subpæne, 25 cents; each day spent in trial, $1, &c., &c.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. Curtiss' bill provides that the President and Secretary of each insurance company doing business in this State, shall make a sworn statement weekly of the condition of the affairs of their respective companies.

BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK CENTRAL WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

Mr. Anderson's bill names Paul Shaffer, Francis Leland, Thomas T. Sturgess, Sands Tucker, Edward Haight, Louis Ludovici, E. C. Corning, J. G. Whitney and John G. Vose as corporators of the above company. The capital stock shall not exceed $3,000,000.

The company to have power to guarantee the payment of notes, bills of exchange, certificates, &c., at such rates as may be established by the directors of the company.

Also to take real estate and personal property, and advance money thereon.

PRISONERS TESTIFYING IN THEIR OWN BEHALF.

Mr. Levinger's bill provides that any prisoner on trial in any court of the State for any felony, crime or misdemeanor, in any criminal offence of any character whatever, shall be allowed and permitted to testify and give evidence in his own behalf.

POLICE JUSTICES.

Brandreth's bill proposes that the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace of the County of New-York shall, within twenty days after the passage of this act, meeting in convention in New-York, to appoint two Police Court clerks, who shall hold office for the term of six years, they to receive the same salaries as the Police Court clerks.

COURTS OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL SESSIONS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. Levinger's bill proposes that the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York shall hereafter be held by the Recorder of New-York City. In case of the death of the Recorder, the Governor may designate one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas to hold said court.

CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. McClosky introduced into the Assembly on Thursday a bill directing the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York, to build and construct a stone stairway, as an entrance to the Central Park, for the use of pedestrians at Fifth-avenue and Eighty-sixth street, New-York City.

THROGG'S NECK STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

Mr. Goodrich introduced a bill to incorporate the above company, naming as the corporators G. M. Wilkins, Silas M. Stilwell, Edw. Haight, A. Ferega, B. T. Harrington, W. H. Watson, Denton Pearson and others. The object of the corporation is for the purchase and running of steamboats from New-York to other points on the Sound and Westchester Creek, and owning docks and wharves and ferry rights, and for one or more hotels. The capital stock to be $200,000.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION SOCIETY.

Mr. Stewart's bill in Assembly proposes to amend the charter of the above society by directing that the objects of said society are declared to be to provide by building, purchase or otherwise, at different points in New-York, churches, in which the seats shall be free, and mission houses for the poor, and also to provide clergymen to act as missionaries.

SURROGATES' FEES.

Mr. Tucker's bill to reduce the fees of Surrogates strikes out various fees specified in the second section of the act of May 1, 1844, and reduces the fees in contested cases before his costs about fifty per cent. in the aggregate.

PERJURY.

Mr. Tucker's bill gives Surrogates' Courts the same power as other courts to commit summarily for trial any witness committing perjury in that court.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Mr. Tucker's bill to extend the jurisdiction of these officers, confers on them jurisdiction in cases of assault, battery, slander or malicious prosecution, if the damagss claimed do not exceed $200.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. Frear's bill names as corporators of this bank, Martin Thatcher, Waldo Hutchins, Samuel B. Garvin, John Hooper, Dr. Jas. Ranney, John Graham, J. R. Butler, Joseph A. Kernan, Edward Schlichting and many others.

CHRISTOPHER-STREET RAILROAD.

Mr. Creamer's bills names as corporators, E. Harrison Reed, D. K. Proud, John Brooks, Geo. Pendleton, John M. Sands, J. Jessup, E. Felter, R. T. Blosson and Wm. Hays, Jr., with power to erect a railroad along from the foot of Christopher-street to Ninth-street, to Avenue A, along to East Tenth-street, along to East River to West Tenth-street to West-street, to Christopher-street, together with such turnouts, &c., &c., as necessary to operate the road.

FARE ON THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. Creamer introduced a bill providing that the Eighth-avenue Railroad be prohibited from charging more than one cent additional fare for each passenger riding on their road above Fifty-ninth-street.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. Jenkins's bill provides that this company may, in addition to their other business, take insurance risks, as specified in the act passed April 10, 1849, in relation to Insurance Companies.

SALARIES OF SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

Mr. Littlejohn's bill provides that the Board of Supervisors of New-York may increase the salaries of the Justices of the Superior Court of New-York City, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the Surrogate, Recorder and Judge to a sum not to exceed $10,000.

Also that the present Clerk of the Superior Court shall hold office until Jan. 1, 1871.

APPROPRIATION FOR QUARANTINE.

Mr. Littlejohn introduced a bill providing for the appropriation of $25,000 from the Treasury for the payment of any expenses incurred during the year 1865, not already paid for.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. Udell's bill provides that it shall be lawful for the above named company to transact the business enumerated in the act of April 10, 1849.

Senator White's bill in relation to the Onondaga Salt Springs provides for the leasing of certain springs for a longer period than three years.

NEW-YORK COLLEGE WOMEN.

Senator White's amendment to the charter of this institution provides that a lesser number of trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

DIFFUSION OF CHRISTION KNOWLEDGE.

Senator Lent's bill names Jno. T. Gilman, Henry E. Busck, D. C. Tomlinson, E. W. Crowell, Richard Eddy, G. L. Demarest, E. G. Brooks, James Cushing, Jr., and Quentein M. Adam as corporators of the "Board of Trustees of the General Convention of Universalists," with power to hold real estate to the value of $500,000, to be devoted exclusively to the diffusion of Christian knowledge.

GIVING BONDS BY COUNTY TREASURERS.

Senator Folger's bill provides that in any addition to the bonds now required by law, each county treasurer shall, within twenty days from the time this act passes, give an additional bond to the people of the State with two or more sureties for the faithful performance of the duties required of him.

METROPOLITAN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. Pierson's bill names as corporators James B. Johnston, Joel Wolfe, John Thompson, Thos. Reed, John Hunter, Henry E. Davies, Rodney W. Daniels, James B. Brismade and Arthur W. Benson. The object of the corporation is to construct and maintain a railroad under Broadway and certain other streets, with double or single track. The capital stock to be not less than $8,000,000, with power to increase it to $12,000,000.

LANDS TAKEN FOR THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

Senator Lents' bill proposes to regulate the taxes on land taken or to be taken for the Croton Aqueduct, so that the assessed value of the said lands shall not exceed the amount paid therefor by the city.

CONNECTICUT.

Grand Promenade Concert in New-Haven in Behalf of the Orphans—Unusual Brilliancy and Beauty—The Elite of New-Haven—Decorations—Music, Dance and Mirth—Great Success and Universal Enjoyment.

New-Haven, Monday, Jan. 15.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

New-Haven has had a truly grand promenade concert, successful in every feature, and reflecting great credit on its managers. The object, so worthy and so directly appealing to our hearts and purses at this time—the replenishment of the treasury of the Orphan Asylum—brought many to Music Hall who would, perchance, have faltered at the suggestion of going to a "ball." But never mind, ball or concert, Music Hall was filled, and completely filled, and this at $5 a ticket for gentleman and lady, which is saying a good deal for the liberality of the *"gude folk"* of New-Haven.

For more than six weeks the ladies have been busy at the State House, in making wreaths and festoons, and perfecting arrangements for the beautifying of the Hall. Carts have been busy transporting evergreens and wreaths between the Hall and State House, and everything gave sign of "something in the wind." The result most certainly cannot have failed to have justified even the most sanguine expectations and anticipations, and given a new proof of the good taste of New-Haven ladies and gentlemen. All around the hall there were placed these evergreen wreaths, and peeping out from under them might be seen American flags, of which about one hundred and fifty were used. From a large and handsomely trimmed chandelier, put up for this occasion, long and heavy festoons were suspended, the other end being carried to the corners of the room. On the stage, which was appropriately trimmed, were seated the musicians, forty in number, from Grafulla's far-famed band, who discoursed sweet and pleasing music. At the back of the stage was a bust of a "Connecticut Girl," encircled with gas jets. From the stage the scene looking into the auditorium was magnificent. The seats were all removed, except a double row placed three-fourths of the way around, which were constantly full, while the crowded galleries and the many dancers spoke volumes for the interest of all in the scene. Doors were opened at seven, and at a little after eight the concert commenced and continued until half-past ten, with the following programme:

PART I.

1. March—"Tannhauser"	Wagner
2. Song—"O take Me to thy Heart again"	Balfe
3. Overture—"La Gazza Ladra"	Rossini
4. Waltzes—"Les Enroleurs"	Lanner
5. Selections—Crispino	Ricci
6. Galop—"Seventh Regiment N. G."	Grafulla

PART II.

1. Selections—"Ione"	Petrello
2. Romanza—"Don Sebastian"	Donizetti
3. Overture—"Oberon"	Weber
4. Polka—"Alma"	C. Faust
5. March—"Coronation"	Meyerbeer
7. Pot Pourri—Popular Airs	Grafulla

After the concert was over, the dancing began and continued until a late hour in the morning. There were eighteen dances down on the programme, and it is but fair to infer they were all danced. The following were the floor-managers, whose attentiveness to all and universal courtesy won them golden opinions: E. W. Hotchkiss, C. C. Davies, H. W. Foster, E. H. Trowbridge, E. H. Townsend, F. W. Fellowes, E. E. Bradley, B. R. English, G. E. White, W. B. Fenn, R. R. Ives, P. Dennis, N. H. Tuttle, R. Welles, N. S. Hotchkiss, C. J. Sheffield, H. W. Foote, Dr. W. D. Anderson, E. Hull, N. A. Hotchkiss.

I am afraid that your feminine readers will be sadly disappointed if they expect from me anything of a description of the various ladies dresses.

There were many rich and handsome dresses, and many, the plainer elegance of which threatened to throw into the shade the richer costumes of others. The following ladies were particularly distinguished for beauty and elegance of dress:

Misses H——l, G——dy——re, B——r, F——t, C——l——k, H——dl——y, B——r——l——y, R——d——ll, Mrs. F——r, H——k——s, R——ka——l, B——h——p.

Messrs. Ferguson & Earle were the architects of the work, while to Dr. Jewett, President of the Society, much credit is due, as also to other members, whose names your correspondent was unable to learn. It may not be uninteresting to know that the promenade was led off by Mr. A. Heaton, aged 87, who was followed by the Rector of St. Paul's Church.

Such was the promenade concert! Well planned; skillfully managed; well patronized; enjoyed by all; pecuniarily a great success—what more, oh! restless mortal, could you desire? Judging from the remarks of the police, who, blandly and courteously smiling, were ready at hand to offer aid or enforce the law, as might be necessary, it was the most successful affair ever held in New-Haven. With thanks to many for courtesies and facilities for observation, your correspondent closes this letter with well-wishes for the orphans, and also for their kind friends in this city.

H. W. R.

OUR STATE PRISONS.

Report of the Inspectors.

The eighteenth annual report of the State Prison Inspectors was presented to the Senate on Saturday. It shows the number of convicts in the several prisons: Sing Sing, 784 males, 159 females; Auburn, 515; Clinton, 338; Asylum, 73; total, 1,869. During the year 1,187 were received, 1,028 discharged, 17 escaped, 31 died, 10 were transferred to the asylum. In Sing Sing there are 409 natives, 375 foreigners; Auburn, 350 natives, 165 foreigners; Clinton, 211 natives, 127 foreigners; Asylum, 41 natives, 39 foreigners.

For crimes against the person, there are at Sing Sing, 219 males, 23 females; Auburn, 104; Clinton, 81; crimes against property, Sing Sing, 548 males, 136 females; Auburn, 409; Clinton, 224; crimes against the United States, Sing Sing, 17; Auburn, 2; Clinton, 33.

Of temperate persons, there at Sing Sing, 100 males, 96 females; Auburn, 125; Clinton, 77. Moderate drinkers, Sing Sing, 275 males, 18 females; Auburn, 142; Clinton, 165. Intemperate, Sing Sing, 409 males, 45 females; Auburn, 248; Clinton, 96.

The expenditures during the year ending Sept. 31, were: Sing Sing, $181,132 03; Auburn, $105,989 94; Clinton, $110,914 72. The amount received from all sources, was: Sing Sing, $94,666 33; Auburn, $80,712 50; Clinton, $29,798 73.

The average cost per month of supporting each convict was: Sing Sing, $20 80; Auburn, $14 88; Clinton, $20 90.

The total earnings for the years 1864 and 1865 were:

	1865.	1864.
Sing Sing	$94,666 33	$100,440 13
Auburn	77,755 55	116,790 96
Clinton	27,561 56	38,726 72

The value of real and personal property is: Sing Sing, $849,190 74; Auburn, $589,454 96; Clinton, $506,949 29.

The amount of cash received at the prisons was: Sing Sing, $96,985 61; Auburn, $80,272 68; Clinton, $29,229 05.

The total expenditures and earnings were:

	Expenditures.	Earnings.
Sing Sing	$181,132 03	$94,666 33
Auburn	105,989 94	80,712 50
Clinton	110,914 72	29,798 73

At the close of the fiscal year the United States owed the State of New-York $20,150 40 for the maintenance of convicts at Clinton, and there was at that prison stock on hand to the amount of $78,477 25.

The comparatively unfavorable financial exhibit is accounted for by several operating causes—the advanced cost of articles required at the prisons; the greatly reduced number of convicts, and the fact that the same expenditures for government are required as though the prisons were full. Since the close of war, the increased number of convicts, the added prices of labor, and the reduced cost of necessary articles, give reason to hope that the prisons may become nearly or quite self-sustaining.

During the year, a fine moulding-shop has been built at Auburn; and an office is now being constructed at Sing Sing.

At Clinton, the experiment of employing convicts upon labor for the State—directed by the law of last Winter—has been tried, and is likely to prove a success.

At the female prison in Sing Sing there are 159 convicts, while there are but 108 cells. The effect of the act transferring female convicts from the Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts to the penitentiaries at Buffalo and Rochester, has been to diminish the pressure; but additional legislation is required, that the number of convicts shall not exceed the number of cells. The last Legislature passed a bill providing that no insane female convict shall be sent to the asylum at Utica. There is not room for such convicts. Unless the legislation is repealed, the erection of a building for the sole purpose of a female asylum is imperatively required.

In a suit pending against the State on account of transactions at Sing Sing twenty-five years ago, judgment was rendered against the State for over fifty thousand dollars, but a settlement was made for twenty thousand dollars. In the suits at Clinton against Messrs. Kinglands, their sureties and indorsers, the State has obtained judgments to the amount of $53,084 57, and the Inspectors are not without hope that some portion of the sum may be secured; though executions have been returned unsatisfied.

The attention of the Legislature is called to the desirability of providing Sing Sing with the means to manufacture its own gas.

The prisons at Auburn and Clinton have large and pleasant hospital accommodations, but those at Sing Sing are entirely inadequate—particularly in the male department. An improvement is imperatively demanded.

Sabbath-schools are continued at Auburn and Clinton, and in the female department at Sing Sing. There are two teachers at Auburn, two at Sing Sing, and one at Clinton, whose business it is to instruct the convicts in reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar; devoting a certain portion of time in the evening to the purpose. The number of teachers should at least be doubled, and as the pay of each is but $12 per month, the cost would be nothing compared with the resulting benefits.

The prisons are visited, particularly during the Summer months, by large numbers of persons, an admission fee of twenty-five cents being exacted from each, which is divided among the convicts as their terms expire. Though not insensible to the pecuniary advantages of this practice, the Inspectors think it is productive of much evil. Though the convicts are in the main from the lower strata of society, they nevertheless feel keenly their degradation, which is more difficult to bear when they are made subjects of idle curiosity, stared at and commented upon by those who have no interest in their welfare. To men of strong and violent passions, who are denied all social intercourse and domestic associations, the effect of scores of women daily parading the departments of the prisons can be only demoralizing; a fact which no false modesty should cause us to ignore. It would be better if men were not permitted to go through the female prisons, nor women through the male prisons.

The Inspectors pay a high compliment to the ability and efficiency of the principal officers of the prisons, and their subordinates.

The State Asylum for insane convicts at Auburn remains under charge of Dr. Charles E. Van Anden. There were eighty patients in the asylum during the year, and seventy-three remaining at its close. The current expenses for the year were $16,699 18; valuation of real and personal property on hand, $93,686 24. Several improvements have been made in heating, ventilation, water supply pipes and otherwise. The Inspectors express great satisfaction with the manner in which the affairs of the asylum have been conducted by its able Superintendent.

The New Broadway Scheme.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of the sufferers by the contemplated opening of New Broadway, permit me to thank you for the part you have taken in opposition to it. But have you not misapprehended the spirit and action of the meeting held at Powers' Hotel on Monday afternoon? I am unable to reconcile your editorial in yesterday's paper with what was really said and done on that occasion. Among other things, you say: "Now, what is the upshot of this public meeting? In general terms, it is about this: Half-a-dozen conflicting schemes of opposition, insane, idiotic, incomprehensible, inchoate, impracticable, unreasonable, and mildly sensible." Now, Mr. Editor, I most respectfully affirm that nothing occurred at that meeting to justify such language, even according to your own report of the proceedings—which, by the way, was a very fair synopsis of what was done. Look at the facts: Pursuant to public notice, a large number of property-holders, deeply interested in the subject, met together in the parlors of Powers' Hotel, which proved entirely too small for the number in attendance. As there were but few seats, the crowd remained standing. After an orderly organization, Mr. Betts, as you report, wished to know if any gentleman present could inform the meeting what was the proper course to pursue, and this brought out the clear and comprehensive statements of Judges Hilton and Foote, as to the laws bearing on the question, and the proper course for aggrieved parties to pursue for the protection of their rights. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring:

First—That the ordinance for opening New Broadway was crowded, with indecent haste, through the Common Council, and signed by the Mayor, at the close of their official terms, against the remonstrance of three-fourths of the property-owners on the line of the proposed opening—even refusing them a hearing.

Second—That the said opening is unnecessary and inexpedient, as the streets are wide enough for all business done or likely to be done in them.

Third—That the cost of widening at this time would be much greater than the benefits likely to be derived, and would prove very oppressive to the property-holders, who have neither asked for nor desire such widening.

Fourth—That should New-Broadway be finally opened, the improvement would not be complete without extending Park-row to Fulton-street, and that the meeting would favor such an alteration.

Now the meeting was organized—resolutions embracing the foregoing points, after fair discussion, were unanimously and heartily adopted—the laws bearing on the subject fully explained by competent jurists—an energetic and responsible committee unanimously agreed on, and empowered to employ counsel, and to take such proceedings as shall appear necessary to prevent the opening—and the meeting adjourned by unanimous vote—all in about one hour. So far from there being "conflicting schemes of opposition," entire harmony characterized the meeting.

The committee who now represent the property-owners in this matter are gentlemen of known probity, and they have gone to work with a will. By the time they get through, probably the question will be fully tested, as to whether the rights of citizens are to be ruthlessly trampled upon by the heartless railroad monopolies who so outrageously appropriate the streets and avenues of our city for their own aggrandizement; and whether these jobbers in great public interests are to be permitted to cut and carve our city to suit their own whims or convenience, by springing ordinances through the Common Council as this "New-Broadway scheme" was, and then add to the villany of the thing by making those who are injured, perhaps, ruined by it, foot the bill.

It is high time the citizens of New-York woke up to this kind of legislation. Rumors are afloat of a number of similar "improvements," to be speedily undertaken if "New Broadway" succeeds. Among them West Broadway is to be opened to Greenwich-street and the latter widened; Nassau-street is to be widened; Church and Greene streets are to be widened; Thompson-street to be widened; Broadway above Seventeenth-street to be widened, &c.

The property holders on these lines and elsewhere can in no way more thoroughly protect their own interests than by making common cause with those who are fighting this New Broadway job. Let an array of the ablest counsel in the State be employed to carry the great issues involved squarely through to the court of last resort. JOHN W. OLIVER.

New-York, Jan. 16.

Col. Holloway and the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington City, Monday, Jan. 15, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read in the Cincinnati *Commercial* your notice of Col. Holloway's retirement from the Indianapolis *Journal*, which does injustice to the *real* editor, Hon. Henry C. Newcomb. Mr. Holloway may be, and doubtless is, a very energetic young man, but his *editorial* connection with the *Journal* consisted of writing *occasional* notices of amusements in that city. We do not say that was all he did, but it was his principal employment. Mr. Newcomb devotes his entire attention to the *Journal*, and he is noted for his practical knowledge of political affairs. The *Journal* is a good paper; but it was the *money* of Mr. Holloway and the *brains* of Mr. Newcomb which have produced that desirable result.

JUSTICE.

An Iron Bridge in Broadway.

Will the editors of the Times have the kindness to request our city authorities to construct a causeway by which pedestrians, and especially ladies may cross Broadway without peril to life and limb? Could not a light Suspension Bridge be thrown across Broadway from the terminus of the cars, at the Astor House, to the opposite corner, and thus enable passengers to cross in safety that now almost impassable thoroughfare.

In behalf of many ladies. M. T. N.

The Kansas Legislature on Jefferson Davis.

St. Louis, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The Kansas State Senate yesterday passed resolutions favoring the trial, conviction and hanging of Jefferson Davis and other leaders of the rebellion equally guilty of treason.

Death of an ex-Member of Congress.

Terre Haute, Ind., Thursday, Jan. 18.

Hon. John G. Davis, long a member of Congress from this district, died here this morning of apoplexy.

Re-election of Senator Sherman.

Columbus, Ohio, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Hon. John Sherman was elected United States Senator to-day by the Legislature, by a vote of 94 to 41.

A Murder Near Memphis, Tenn.

From the Memphis Avalanche of the 7th inst.

One of the most horrible acts of murder and robbery took place yesterday which has been perpetrated in this community for many months. Mr. Darwin Stewart, son of Mr. E. Pinckney Stewart, who was formerly a well-known citizen and lawyer here, was shot by a negro, dressed in the uniform of a soldier, yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, three miles from town on the Hernando road. Mr. Stewart had started to his mother's plantation, which is in Mississippi some 14 miles from Memphis, by the Hernando road, having been left by the train of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and when he had gotten the distance mentioned, he fell pierced through the right lung by a musket ball from a person who till then was concealed. He was then approached by the negro, as we have told, and roughly, with oaths, asked to give up his money. His helpless condition prevented him from doing anything but submit to be plundered of all the money he had about him and a fine gold watch, once worn by and having engraved in it the name of his dead father, E. P. Stewart. The negro then made off, and up to a late hour had not been apprehended, though we understand the police are on the pursuit. Mr. Stewart lay in this terrible and suffering state until between 4 and 5 o'clock in the forenoon, on the spot where he first fell, when he was found by an Irishman who recognized him, having once lived with the family. He was then brought into the city and placed at the residence of his aunt.

Shooting Affray in First-avenue.—Last night three Mackerelville roughs entered the lager-bier saloon of Frederick Schepeler, No. 160 First avenue, and drank several glasses of lager-bier, but refused to pay. Schepeler, incensed at this conduct, remonstrated with the fellows, when one of them, named John Dugan, of No. 138 East Eleventh-street, endeavored to strike him. A struggle ensued, during which Schepeler fired two shots at his assailant, one of which took effect in his arm. Schepeler was arrested by Sergt. McGiven, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and the wounded man was attended by Dr. Shepard.

The "Hunter Gallery" Sale.—Last evening this sale was continued in the presence of a crowded house of ladies and gentlemen, and the pictures went off at much prices than on the previous night. The prices ranged from $5 up to $270, $415 and $530, which latter were the highest prices paid for the three pictures last put up. To-night the choicest specimens will be sold, and those who are interested in either seeing or buying good pictures, may have a fine opportunity to do either or both; to see or hear. The hall last night was crowded, and to-night it can scarcely fail to be "jammed."

Erratum.—In our notice yesterday of the appeal to the public for aid of the Finance Committee of the New-York Hospital, the yearly income of the institution was stated at $6,000. The statement was erroneous. The sole yearly income of the hospital, exclusive of occasional donations and the receipts from patients paying board, amounts only to the sum of *sixty-one dollars and sixty cents*.

Hatchway Accident.—Yesterday afternoon a boy named John Cavanagh fell through the hatchway of store No. 275 Water-street, and sustained serious internal injuries. He was taken to Bellevieu Hospital by Officer Oates, of the Fourth Precinct.

Scalded in a Brewer's Vat.—Yesterday afternoon a laborer named Chas. Harfner, while at work in Fay's brewery, No. 266 William-street, lost his footing and fell into a vat of boiling water, and was badly scalded. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Henry Dunbar.—The production of this drama at Wallack's has drawn public attention to the original story—*The Outcasts*, by Miss Braddon—and Dick & Fitzgerald have issued a new edition, which can be had of booksellers generally.

"What the music of Rossini is to the critic in music, Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus is to the critic in perfumes. It 'wraps the senses in Elysium.'" —*Bridgeton Chronicle.*

The Cold Weather.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

January, 1866, will have to stand as the coldest month for many years, and the Winter of 1865–66 as that in which the coldest weather occurred, though it may not be the coldest Winter, for the month of December, 1865, was unusually mild. The following is a copy from a meteorological register kept on this island, and shows the months in which the coldest weather was felt, from 1844 to this Winter, except in 1851 and 1852, when the writer was absent:

1844, Feb., 11 deg. above zero.
1845, Feb., 6 deg. above
1846, Feb., 3 deg. above.
1847, Jan., 11 deg. above.
1848, Jan., 2 deg. above.
1849, Jan., 2 deg. below.
1850, Dec., 14 deg. 4 min. above.
1851, Jan., 7 deg. 8 min. above.
1853, Dec., 9 deg. 2 min. above.
1854, Dec., 3 deg. above.
1855, Dec., 8 deg. below zero.
1856, Jan., 5 deg. below.
1857, Jan., zero.
1858, Feb., 3 deg. below.
1859, Jan., 8 deg. below.
1860, Feb., 7 deg. 7 min. below.
1861, Feb., 3 deg. 1 min. below.
1862, Dec., 8 deg. above.
1863, Feb., 6 deg. above.
1864, Feb., 8 deg. above.
1865, Jan., 6 deg. above.
1866, Jan., 13 deg. below.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Flour dull. Wheat unchanged. Corn and Oats dull. Highwines quiet. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $27@$27 25. Sweet pickled Hams active at 16c. @16½c. English Meats quiet; Cumberland Middles $13 25; short rib, $14 75. Packed bulk Shoulders in good request at $10 50@$11. Loose green Meats active. Hams 15½c.@16c.; Sides 13½c.; Shoulders 9½c. Lard firm at 17¼c.@17½c. Hogs active at $9 @$10; Dressed Hogs steady and unchanged. Receipts—2,800 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 9,500 hogs. Shipments—1,400 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Flour and Wheat unchanged. Hogs dull at 25c.@50c. lower. Receipts, 51,000 hogs. Mess Pork closed nominally at $29. Lard—Sales at 18c. Whisky, $2 28½ in bond. Gold, 139¼.

Baltimore, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Receipts of Beeves 1,200 head; quality indifferent; prices not maintained. Very best on sale $8 75@$9 25; first quality $7 50@$8 50; second quality $6@$7. Hogs very dull; good supply at $12 50@ $13. Sheep steady at 6½c.@8½c.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The New-York Semi-Weekly Times is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news or interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates.

Children having Worms

Require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" are a simple remedy, and will destroy worms without injury to the child.

Sold at 25 cents a box by most dealers in medicines.

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts are carefully prepared from fruits and spices of the best quality, and challenge competition. Their universal success is based upon their merit. Reference is made to the principal purveyors, confectioners and hotels in the United States.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.

Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**

Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Snow Boots,

and all kinds of WARM AND WATER-PROOF BOOTS and SHOES for LADIES, GENTS, BOYS and CHILDREN, cheap, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Rev. Mr. Rees's Hair Remedies, established in 1848, insures a healthy action to the scalp, prevents hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, aids growth, beautifies and restores the hair. As a dressing, cooling and delightful. Hundreds of testimonials from first-class families. By Druggists. Principal Office, No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York.

Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY only from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Advice free. For examining lungs with his Respirometer $3. His medicines can always be obtained there.

Diseases and Abuses which prematurely prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Forty Drops of Metcalf's Rheumatic REMEDY contain as much virtue as forty bottles of many other medicines, and will instantly cure Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, &c. Try it. For sale by all Druggists.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 271 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—the People's Friend— For laundry, bathing and toilet use, becomes extremely hard and unliable to waste. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

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The Best House in New-York can be protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Applied invisibly and without damage. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or brown; best, cheapest, reliable. Depot, No. 66 John-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Wedding Cards of the Latest Styles furnished by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway.

Arctic Overshoes—An article of feet covering for ladies and gentlemen, at CANTRELL'S, 813 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—Elias Howe, Jr., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Ericsson's Caloric Engines, for Pumping and all light work unequaled. 164 Duane-st., N. Y.

Warm Boots.

Double sole, and all kinds for ladies and gents, cheap, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

MARRIED.

Phillips—De Camp.—On Wednesday, Jan. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. E. Smith, D. D., Jerome J. Phillips and Cornelia A., eldest daughter of Samuel De Camp, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

Skirven—Bard—Hills—Bard.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 18, at the residence of J. D. Bard, uncle to the brides, by Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, Thomas W. Skirven, of Chestertown, Md., and Angeline S. Bard, of Brooklyn; also, Charles M. Hills and Frances L. Bard, of Brooklyn. No cards.

Shook—Mowbray.—On Thursday, Jan. 18, at the Parsonage of St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tuttle, Sheridan Shook, of New-York City, and Laura A. Mowbray, daughter of Louisa Mowbray, widow, of Hoboken, N. J. No cards.

Strong—Van Deursen.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 17, by Rev. R. G. Strong, assisted by Rev. Mr. Beattie, Rev. Selah W. Strong, of Rochester, Ulster County, N. Y., and Miss Ellie H. Van Deursen, of New-Brunswick. No cards.

Taylor—Wood.—At Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 17, by Rev. Lea Luquer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Henry Taylor and Louisa, daughter of the late George Wood, of New-York.

DIED.

Boyd.—On Tuesday, Jan. 16, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Sarah Eliza, eldest daughter of James and Sarah Boyd, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 97 Henry-st., on Friday at 1½ o'clock.

Denman.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, Asahel A. Denman, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the 18th-st. M. E. Church, and the members of Continental Lodge No. 287, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the 18th-st. M. E. Church on Friday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken on Saturday morning to Poughkeepsie for interment.

Douglas.—On Thursday, Jan. 18, Agnes, wife of John A. Douglas, daughter of Mrs. Agnes Rutter, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday at 2 P. M., from the residence of her mother, corner of Avenue A and 84th-st.

English.—On Wednesday, Jan. 17, in Jersey City, Georgie Bergh, only child of S. Penn and Georgiana English, aged 3 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Jersey City, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 12 M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Griffiths.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Hannah Griffiths, born in Cardiganshire, South Wales.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 P. M., on Friday, the 19th inst., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thos. Thomas, No. 152 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Albany and Utica papers please copy.

Gilman.—At Godfrey, Ill., on Thursday, Jan. 11, Benjamin Ives Gilman, in the 72d year of his age.

Hoe.—At Barbados, W. I., on Monday, Dec. 25, Arthur M. Hoe, aged 24 years, son of Robert Hoe, Esq., of New-York.

Horridge.—At West Farms, on Monday, Jan. 15, of diphtheria, Mary Alice, only daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann Horridge, aged 12 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church at West Farms.

☞ Bolton and Manchester, England, papers please copy.

Morris.—Suddenly, at Francisville, Ind., on Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, Mary Eliza, wife of Rev. H. W. Morris, eldest daughter of Col. Seth Miller, of Constableville.

Page.—On Thursday, Jan. 18, at Chelsea, Mass., of consumption, Edward P. Page, son of Samuel Page, Esq., aged 19 years, 4 months and 18 days.

Pott.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 18, Margaret Saidler, youngest daughter of James and Josephine Hawks Pott, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Saturday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Rogers.—At Lee, Mass., on Friday, Jan. 12, Lydia Barlow, wife of Samuel S. Rogers.

Suydam.—At Flatlands, Jerome, son of D. Lott and Jane H. Suydam, aged 3 years, 1 month and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of his grandfather, Jerome Suydam, at Flatbush, this day, (Friday,) the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Tompkins.—At Sing Sing, Westchester County, on Third Day, Jan. 16, Abby, relict of the late Jacob Tompkins, aged 67 years.

Her funeral will take place on First Day, Jan. 21, at 9 o'clock A. M. at her late residence, and 11 o'clock A. M. at Chappaqua Meeting-house. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Weeks.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Jan. 18, Thomas W. Weeks.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Weir.—On Thursday, Jan. 18, after a short illness, William Weir, aged 31 years.

His relatives and friends, also the members of Neptune Lodge No. 51, I. O. of O. F., Staten Island, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, No. 5 Minetta-place, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Watson.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 15, Thomas B. Watson, native of England, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Corinthian Lodge No. 488, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 10th-st., near 3d-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1866.—The members of Corinthian Lodge No. 488, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to meet at their Lodge-rooms, Gibson Buildings, on Friday at 12½ o'clock, prompt, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Thomas B. Watson. The members of the fraternity in Brooklyn are respectfully invited to assist in paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother. By order of the W. M.

Bro. Waldo, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE LIPS, CHILBLAINS, &c.—HEGEMAN'S & CO.'S CAMPHOR-ICE WITH GLYCERINE cures chapped hands, &c., immediately, and will keep the skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 35 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York

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ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st. Merchants are requested to send for list of prices.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

You can be entirely relieved of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption by using WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. It is prescribed by eminent physicians for all these fearful diseases. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

For sale in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., and J. MILHAU & SON, No. 192 Broadway.

THE
NEW BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE,
is the
ONLY ONE SOLD AT LESS THAN $55.
Licensed by
Wheeler & Wilson to use their "Feed."
PRICE $25.
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IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
10,000 Photographic Albums at your price.
100,000 Books—History, Biography, Scientific, at our price.
100,000 Stereoscopic Views, &c., at any price.
Catalogues Free. LEGGETT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st.

THE MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN and the Continent, via Falmouth and Havre, per steamer ARAGO; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE; and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer BORUSSIA, will close at this office on Saturday, Jan. 20, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL, NO. 14.—THE Ninth Class of Old Public School No. 14, during 1838-'50, intend holding a reunion on the 26th inst. Those wishing to participate (who have not already notified the committee) are requested to communicate with LEONARD HAZELTINE, Jr., No. 19 South-st.

CRUTCHES.—HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC RUBBER PREMIUM CRUTCHES.—The easiest, cheapest and most approved of the age, preventing paralysis of the nerves. Send for circular. LOVEJOY & TAYLOR, sole manufacturer, No. 476½ Broadway.

OLD EYES

MADE NEW, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CROUP—HOW IT MAY BE PREVENTED—Without medicine; also its Cause and Cure—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—Sent free in sealed envelope. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A COMPOSER'S LIFE.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
THE LETTERS OF
WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART,
translated from the collection of Ludwig Nohl, by LADY WALLACE. With a portrait and fac-simile.
In 2 vols, 16mo. Price $3 50.

The letters cover the period from 1769 to the time of Mozart's death (1791.) They are complete and unabridged.

Who, that is at all familiar with the great musical composer, will not hail with delight these letters that reveal the disposition, tastes, habits, the very life of the celebrated man. They are carefully collected, said to be translated with surprising accuracy, and certainly abound with interest. The books are beautifully bound and printed.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

They are perhaps the most characteristic letters of a great man ever published. We see in them a versatility that never becomes desultory, the gayety that is never frivolous, the reverential worship of all that is choicest in art and nature, the spirit of religious grandeur, and the divine fire of genius that lights up all with its indescribable beauty.—*Chicago Republican.*

It is impossible to rise from these letters without feeling one's already great personal regard for Mozart deepened by the conviction that his incomparable art was only the exquisite expression of an exquisite human soul.—*London Fortnightly Review.*

Sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the price.

"THE ABLEST AND MOST VALUABLE report ever made of the characteristics of the Western and Pacific portions of our Union."

ACROSS THE CONTINENT. A Summer's Journey to the Rocky Mountains, the Mormon and the Pacific States, with Speaker Colfax. By Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*. One handsome 12mo. Price $2. With a full map of all the Western Territories and the route traveled.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE—400 PAGES—100 illustrations. $1 50. Sent by mail everywhere, postpaid. Contents Tables sent free. Address the author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Metropolitan Hall, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is desired, as business of importance is to be considered.

SALEM H. RUSSELL, President.

Chas. W. Gardner, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

STEPHEN H. CONDICT, New-York. DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
ELIJAH SHERMAN, New-York. WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

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ALL ISSUES OF
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INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
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7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

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Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
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The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered on terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
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Give particular attention to the purchase and sale on commission of all kinds of EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, BANK, INSURANCE, CITY RAILROAD and MANUFACTURING STOCK; CITY, COUNTY, STATE, NATIONAL and other BONDS. Gold and Silver bought and sold. Coupons collected.

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Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

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STOCK BROKERS,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1865.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly, hereto annexed, proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring Jan. 31, 1866, for the purchase of one million dollars of bonds of the State, payable in twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and secured by the pledge of all the proceeds of the sales of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received as low as one thousand dollars, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, and indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Bonds."

For the information of capitalists and others who may wish to invest in these bonds, a statement is annexed, prepared by the Register of the Land Office, showing the number of acres of swamp land remaining unsold, and from which, it will be seen, the security offered for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the accruing interest, is ample and certain. With the present depreciation of paper currency below the standard of gold, these bonds offer inducements for investment of capital that cannot fail to be appreciated by the moneyed men of the country.
J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

[No. 35.]

An Act to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of one million of dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,* That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, in sums as he shall think proper, up to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* That the Governor, in conjunction with the Board of Levee Commissioners, shall advertise for thirty days in the official paper, and two other papers, published in the City of New-Orleans, for proposals for the purchase of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act; and upon the receipt of the bids the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall have the power to accept or reject the same, as they may deem best; provided that in the event of the bids being under par and rejected, the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall be and are hereby authorized to pledge said bonds, or any part thereof, to borrow the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct.

SEC. 3. *Be further enacted, &c.,* That to secure the payment of the said bonds and all interest that may accrue thereon, all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State are hereby pledged.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* that if during the year, the proceeds of the sale of public or swamp lands belonging to the State so pledged for the redemption of said bonds after reserving an amount sufficient to meet the interest coupons, there should be a surplus, said surplus shall be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder of such bonds issued under this act, and the Governor and the Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have the right of rejecting all bids, demanding more than the par of the bonds, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Governor in the official gazette and one other gazette in or out of the State, for sixty days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale of the bonds herein described.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1865.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.

Statement of unsold Swamp Lands in the different offices of the State of Louisiana:

District.	Unsold Swamp Lands on the 1st Nov, 1861.	Sold since Nov. 1, 1861.	Swamp Lands remaining unsold.
hwestern......	2,002,286 57	75,506 36	1,926,780 21
h Red River....	813,798 48	50,696 37	763,102 11
western	295,403 88	54,546 63	240,857 25
nsburg	214,329 61	20,141 30	194,188 31
heastern	1,524,112 90	4,172 84	1,519,940 06
l............	4,849,931 44	205,063 50	4,644,867 94

ADOLPH DUPRE,
Register of Land Office.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ockholders of this bank, held at the Banking-house 1866, the following gentlemen were unanimously Directors for the ensuing year: Charles S. George Merrill, William F. Roelofson, Rollin wson, Edward P. Bray, Thomas W. Abbott and lor H. Brooks.

subsequent meeting of the Directors the following cers were unanimously elected: Charles S. Brown, nt, in place of Noah L. Wilson, resigned; George Vice-President, in place of D. W. Vaughan, re and George Merrill was appointed Cashier pro place of Alfred A. Post, resigned.
GEORGE MERRILL, Cashier pro tem.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI rs of this bank, held on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1866, the wing gentlemen were duly elected directors for ing year, viz.:

BURDETT,
M. McLEAN,
VALENTINE,
M HALL,
N. BARNES,
BARKLEY,
OTT CONDICT,
S. R. COMSTOCK.

MARTIN Y. BUNN,
LEWIS B. LODER,
HARRISON HALL,
JAMES F. JOYCE,
FRED'K T. ASCHMAN,
CHARLES CURTISS,
WILLIAM CLOSE,

subsequent meeting of the board, S. R. COMSTOCK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
WM. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.

HE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ors of this bank, held Jan. 9, 1866, the following men were unanimously elected directors for g year:

LANIER,
S WINSLOW,
LANIER,
ODEN,

JAMES ROBB,
S. HARBAUGH,
PETER McMARTIN,
S. J. TILDEN,

PARKER HANDY.

ting of the board, held this day, J. F. D. was unanimously elected President, and HANDY Vice-President.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

ELECTION HELD ON THE 9TH following-named gentlemen were elected s of "The Chemical National Bank of New e ensuing year, viz:

JONES,
VID WOLFE,
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS.

ROBERT McCOSKRY,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,

g of the Board of Directors, held on the ohn Q. Jones, Esq., was unanimously re dent.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE rs of the SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPA lden at the office of the company, No. 9 Thursday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.
Jan. 15, 1866.

—FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, AS five years, for the use of which 10 per cent. r annum, and real estate security. For dress ENTERPRISE, Box No. 583 Post Tenn.

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BANKERS & BROKERS,
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Mail and telegraphic orders executed with dispatch. Interest allowed on deposits.

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Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

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BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

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No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

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No. 14 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
DIRECTORS.

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JONATHAN THORNE,
JOEL WOLFE,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
DAVID DOWS,
U. A. MURDOCK,

W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
HERMAN MARCUSE,
RICHARD LATHERS,
MARTIN BATES,
C. F. DAMBMANN,
NOAH L. WILSON.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

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RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
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NEGOTIATE LOANS AND BUSINESS PAPER.
EXECUTE PROMPTLY ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD.
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MAKE COLLECTIONS ON ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(Late of the United States Treasury in New-York.)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. G. NORWOOD, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, late of Buffalo.

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RUSSIAN EXTENSION,
AMERICAN
TELEGRAPH STOCKS FOR SALE.
NATIONAL BANKERS,
ADAMS,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
AMERICAN,
UNITED STATES
EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, County, City and Town Bonds, Railroad Securities of every description not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
No. 94 BROADWAY AND No. 6 WALL-ST.

Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

MARVIN & WHITE, BANKERS.

No. 66 BROADWAY and No. 19 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK. Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

JAMES BUELL,
LUCIUS HOPKINS,
AARON ARNOLD,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
EDWIN L. TROWBRIDGE,
DAVID A. WOOD,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,

ANTHONY S. HOPE,
JOHN T. BRUCE,
CHARLES RUBENS,
DANIEL S. SCHANCK,
GEORGE CECIL,
RUSSELL SAGE,
ALBERT JEWETT,

JAMES S. ROCKWELL.

R. W. Townsend, William Black and Amos. H. Trowbridge were elected judges of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the board, held subsequently, JAMES BUELL was reelected President, and LUCIUS HOPKINS was elected Vice-President, and E. H. PERKINS, Jr., was appointed Cashier, in place of C. A. Smith, resigned.
JAMES BUELL, President.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

A. V. STOUT,
JOSIAH OAKES,
B. F. BEEKMAN,
L. C. DEWING,
WM. SELIGMAN,
J. S. DICKINSON,
THOMAS CARLTON,

N. T. PORTER,
W. W. WAKEMAN,
F. J. CLARK,
JAS. L. STEWART,
SAMUEL HOLMES,
G. S. MOULTON,
JOHN R. CECIL,

MATTHEW BIRD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ANDREW V. STOUT was elected President, and NATHAN T. PORTER Vice-President for the ensuing year, both unanimously.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

LOST—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE Liverpool Exchange, on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1865, Four United States 5-20 bonds of $1,000 each,
No. 24,502, issued to Jay Cook.
No. 92,184, issued to Fisk & Hatch,
No. 18,948, issued to E. Terrey,
No. 18,950, issued to E. Terrey.
All dated Washington, May 1, 1862.
Apply to J. KING & SONS, No. 13 Exchange-alley, Liverpool, or CAMMANN & CO., 56 Wall-st., New-York.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds, coupons or certificates of advances of the Eastern Division of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, are hereby notified to present the same at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company No. 26 Exchange-place, within thirty days, in order that the proper adjustment may be made of the amount realized from the sale under foreclosure of the said Eastern Division.
R. G. ROLSTON,
President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.

INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid at this office. Transfer books will be closed on 20th inst. until Feb. 2.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE No. 10 PINE-ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, held Jan. 15, 1866, a dividend of One Per Cent. upon their capital stock of one million dollars, was declared payable Feb. 2, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 2, inclusive.
J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the LILLY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 1½ o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
JAS. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Coal Company will be holden at the office of the company, No. 29 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Copake Iron Mines will be holden at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. WARD, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway. Dec. 23, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 38 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold.
We have also for sale a full assortment of
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
comprising the leading names of Houses in the DRY GOODS, COMMISSION and JOBBING, HAT and CAP, GROCERS, and other trades, at rates varying from
7 TO 15 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
BANKS and INVESTORS out of the city will be supplied with lists of names and rates, on application by mail.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
FIELDER PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Pursuant to section 12 of the act of Feb. 17, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical and chemical purposes," and section two of the act amending same, passed June 7, 1853.

CAPITAL STOCK..$100,000

Of which no part has been actually paid in cash, but all of it was issued by the Trustees, in payment for property purchased by them, necessary for the business of the company.

AMOUNT OF EXISTING DEBTS..............................$180

(Signed,) HENRY J. BAKER,
President and Trustee.
JOSEPH McCOY,
RICH'D B. HALL,
ALBON P. MAN,
J. W. FIELDER, } Trustees.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: HENRY J. BAKER, being duly sworn, says that he is the President of the Fielder Petroleum Company, above named, and that the foregoing report is in all respects true.
HENRY J. BAKER.
Sworn to before me this 12th day of January, 1866.
F. F. MARBURY, Jr., Notary Public, New-York.
Int. Rev. Stamp, Five Cents, Cancelled.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ZINC MOUNTAIN CONSOLIDATED GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The capital of this company is $3,000,000. The whole amount is paid in. The stock was all issued on the purchase of the mining property, in payment therefor. It owes no debts.
J. S. CHRISTIE, Vice-President.
E. MORE, R. H. VANCE, GEORGE GOODYEAR, W. H. CHRISTIE, Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

City and County of New-York, ss.: F. K. McCULLY, being duly sworn, says he is Secretary of the above company, and that the above is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.
F. K. McCULLY, Secretary.
Sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1866.
A. W. NICOLL, Notary Public, New-York County.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 BROADWAY,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for use in all the principal cities in the
ISLAND OF CUBA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK AND MONTANA MINING AND DISCOVERY COMPANY, Jan. 18, 1866:

The whole amount of the Capital Stock of the NEW-YORK AND MONTANA MINING AND DISCOVERY COMPANY, is one million dollars, and has all been issued as full paid stock for the purchase of mines and mining property necessary for their business, and in payment therefor, no part of said capital stock having been paid in cash. With the exception of claims in Montana that have not yet been presented to the Treasurer, there are no existing debts against the company. Such liabilities may reach, but will not exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars.
C. C. BACKUS, President.
C. C. BACKUS,
D. H. COCHRAN,
A. K. EATON,
W. N. OLIVER,
E. R. PURPLE,
P. R. WARE,
S. B. DUTCHER, } Majority of the Trustees.

[Two 5 cent Int. Rev. Stamps canceled.]

City and County of New-York, ss.: The undersigned, WILLARD N. OLIVER, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the Secretary of the New-York and Montana Mining and Discovery Company, and that the above report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.
WILLARD N. OLIVER.
Sworn to before me on this 18th day of January, 1866.
CHARLES NETTLETON, Notary Public for N. Y. County.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE YATES COUNTY SALT MANUFACTURING AND PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The above-named Corporation, pursuant to section 12 of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 17, 1848, respectfully submits the following report:

The amount of the capital of the said Company is $500,000. The full amount of the said capital has been actually paid in, as appears by certificate of such payments filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Feb. 27, 1865.

The amount of indebtedness of the said Corporation is $628 27.

DATED Jan. 17, 1866.
M. MacGREGOR, Jr., President.
ALBERT COMSTOCK,
SAMUEL J. BURRELL, } Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.: SAMUEL J. BURRELL being sworn, says that he is Secretary of the YATES COUNTY SALT MANUFACTURING AND PETROLEUM COMPANY mentioned in the foregoing report. That the statements contained in the said report are true.
SAMUEL J. BURRELL.
Sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1866.
{ stamp 5 ct. canceled. } ANDREW COMSTOCK, Notary Public New-York City and County.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THE PRESIDENT and a majority of the Trustees of the CONSUELO GOLD MINING COMPANY hereby certify and report that the amount of the capital stock of the said company is the sum of Two Million Dollars. That the entire amount of such capital stock has either been paid in in cash, or issued for the purchase of property in accordance with the provisions of law; that the amount of said capital stock so issued for the purchase of property is the sum of Nineteen Hundred and Ninety-nine Thousand Dollars, and that the remainder of said capital has been actually paid in in cash. That the amount of the existing debts of said company is the sum of about Two Thousand Dollars.
(Signed) JOHN B. SPAULDING, President.
JOSEPH CUSHMAN,
CHAS. A. GREELEY,
T. B. SPAULDING, } Trustees.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

City and County of New-York, ss.: JOHN B. SPAULDING being duly sworn, says: That he is the President of the Consuelo Gold Mining Company; that the above report is signed by the President and a majority of the trustees of said company, and that the same is true.
Sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1866.
JOHN B. SPAULDING, President.
W. Q. RIDDLE,
Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES RAILROAD SCREW SPIKE COMPANY.—The amount of the capital of the above-named company is one hundred thousand dollars, ninety-five thousand dollars of which has been paid in by the purchase of the property, and five thousand dollars in cash.

The existing debts of said company do not exceed two hundred dollars.
HENRY YOUNG, President.
H. F. LOMBARD,
JOSEPH T. SANGER,
A. D. PLATT,
J. R. POMEROY,
CHARLES A. TOWNSEND,
G. B. HUBBELL, } Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.: A. D. PLATT, being duly sworn, says that he is Secretary of the United States Railroad Screw Spike Company, and that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
A. D. PLATT.
Sworn to before me, Jan. 18, 1866.
THATCHER M. ADAMS, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF BREVOORT INSURANCE CO., No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held this day, the following gentlemen composing the third class were elected directors for three years ensuing:

M. B. SPAULDING,
GEORGE W. POWERS,
FREDERICK C. OAKLEY,
F. J. HOSFORD,
J. M. TOBIN,
BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
OLIVER BRYAN,

EDWARD A. BIBBY,
ALFRED P. ARNOLD,
JOSEPH F. SANXAY,
HIRAM GAGE,
CHAS. S. PELL,
D. D. STARIN,
MARTIN A. HOWELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James C. Harriott was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT FULTON OIL COMPANY.

Amount of capital....................................	$300,000 00
Amount issued in payment for real estate.....	300,000 00
Amount of existing debts............................	9,616 92

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.
(Signed,) JOHN W. RUSSELL, President.
(Signed,) S. S. BRUMLEY, Trustee.
(Signed,) S. S. EATON, Trustee.
(Signed,) NELSON MILLARD, Trustee.
(Signed,) J. B. GOLDTHWAITE, Trustee.
(Signed,) GEO. H. SHAFFER, Trustee.
(Signed,) DANL. BATES, Trustee.

JOHN W. RUSSELL being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is President of the Fulton Oil Company above named, and that the foregoing report and the matters therein stated are true.
{ 5c. rev. stamp. } Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1866. (Signed,) JERH. LODER, Notary Public of City and County of New-York.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMBINATION SILVER MINING COMPANY.—The capital of this company is $5,000,000. The whole amount is paid in. The stock was all issued on the purchase of the mining property in payment therefor. It owes no debts.
JOHN W. STOUT, JR., President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
J. S. CHRISTIE,
H. A. JONES,
GEO. GOODYEAR,
WILLIAM EDSALL, } Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss: WILLIAM EDSALL, being duly sworn, says he is Secretary of the above company and that the above is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.
WM. EDSALL, Secretary.
Sworn to before me, this 17th day of January, 1866.
A. W. NICOLL, Notary Public New-York County.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, holden on the 15th of January, 1866, in accordance with the provisions of the law, the capital stock of this company was reduced from fifteen hundred thousand dollars to six hundred thousand dollars, in three hundred thousand shares of the par value of $2 each.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, President.
L. M. JONES, Secretary.

THE NATION ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—The amount of paid-up capital of this corporation is one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.) The amount of its existing debts is five hundred dollars, ($500.)
(Signed,) C. E. DETMOLD,
GEO. CABOT WARD,
W. E. DODGE, JR.,
WM. T. BLODGETT,
J. M. McKIM, (Secretary,) } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RESIDUARY Scrip purchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED. Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited. FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES which may be checked for without notice.

Collections made promptly on all points.

Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.

Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL MONTANA GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—The above-named corporation, pursuant to section 12 of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 17, 1848, respectfully submits the following report:

The amount of the capital of the said company is $1,500,000. The full amount of the said capital has been actually paid in, as appears by certificate of such payment, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, about May 30, 1865. The amount of indebtedness of said corporation is nothing.
W. O. LEWIS, President.
PETER W. NEEFUS,
WM. C. JOY,
S. J. BURRELL,
ALBERT COMSTOCK,
W. H. GILSON,
C. W. MERRITT, } Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.: WALTER O. LEWIS, being sworn, says he is President of the Central Montana Gold and Silver Mining Company mentioned in the foregoing report; that the statements contained in the said report are true.
WALTER O. LEWIS, President.
Sworn to before me, this 17th day of January, 1866.
ANDREW COMSTOCK,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.
[Int. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMONWEALTH SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Pursuant to section 12 of the act of Feb. 17, 1848, entitled an Act to Authorize the Formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical or Chemical Purposes, and section 2 of the act amending the same, passed June 7, 1853.

Capital stock two millions of dollars, ($2,000,000,) of which no part has been actually paid in. All of which was issued by the trustees in payment for property purchased by them necessary for the business of the company.

Amount of existing debt.................................$24,066 23
H. A. MILLER, President,
O. B. DEMAREST,
N. E. SMITH,
W. D. DAVIS,
L. G. BINGHAM,
T. W. YOUNG, } Trustees.

Dated JAN. 16, 1866.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: HORACE A. MILLER being duly sworn, saith that he is the President of the Commonwealth Silver Mining Company above named, and that the foregoing report is in all respects true.
H. A. MILLER.
Sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1866.
ARCHIBALD F. CUSHMAN, Notary Public in and for the City and County of New-York.
[Int. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK AND EL DORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY:

Amount of capital, two millions five hundred thousand dollars, ($2,500,000,) all of which has been issued in payment for the purchase of mineral and mining property necessary for the business of said company.

Amount of its existing debts, none.
JOHN SNIFFIN, President.
IRA W. GREGORY,
J. W. WILDER,
JOSEPH W. DURYEE,
GEO. H. LIVINGSTON,
ELISHA SNIFFIN, } Majority of Trustees.

Dated NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 15, 1866.
[Int. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

City and County of New-York, ss.: GEO. H. MUNROE, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the New-York and El Dorado Gold Mining Company above mentioned, and that the foregoing and the matters therein stated are true.
GEO. H. MUNROE.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of January, 1866.
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
Notary Public, New-York City.
[Int. Rev. Stamp 5 cents, canceled.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RANDALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.—The above-named corporation, pursuant to Section Twelve of the "Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 17, 1848," respectfully submit the following report:

The amount of the capital is $500,000. The full amount of the said capital has been actually paid in as appears by certificate of such payment filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Nov. 21, 1864.

The amount of the indebtedness of the said company is $2,666 20.
WM. C. JOY, President,
ALBERT COMSTOCK,
SAM'L J. BURRELL. } Trustees.

Dated JAN. 17, 1866.

City and County of New-York, ss.: SAMUEL J. BURRELL, being sworn, says, he is Secretary of the Randall Silver Mining Company, mentioned in the foregoing report; that the statements contained in the said report are true.
SAML. J. BURRELL.
Sworn before me this 17th day of January, 1866.
ANDREW COMSTOCK,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.
[Int. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

REPORT OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, made and published pursuant to statute.

Amount of capital stock, 120,000 shares at $100 each..............	$12,000,000
Amount paid in, 108,720 shares..............	10,872,000
Amount of indebtedness..............	2,632,250

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
EDWARD DUGDALE, President.
EDWARD HAIGHT, Trustee.
DAVID B. TURNER, Trustee.

City and County of New-York, ss.: WALTER TITUS being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Mariposa Company, and that the foregoing report is true.
WALTER TITUS, Secretary.
Sworn before me this 17th day of January, 1866.
E. KETCHUM, Notary Public,
City and County of New York.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HOPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1866.—Amount of capital, $25,000. Amount actually paid in, in a manufactory and other property necessary for the business of the company, and in payment for which the capital stock of the company was issued, $25,000. Amount of its existing debts, none.
B. W. WRIGHT, President.
G. W. KITTELLE,
S. S. ELY, } Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.: B. W. WRIGHT, being duly sworn, says that he is the President of the Hope Manufacturing Company above named, and that the foregoing report, signed by himself and others, is correct and true.
B. W. WRIGHT.
Sworn to before me, Jan. 18, 1866.
CHARLES NETTLETON,
Notary Public for New-York County.
[Int. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Honduras Company, for the election of trustees, will take place at the office of the company, No. 25 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.
HENRY QUINPEL, Jr., Sec'y.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866.
LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

DIVIDENDS,

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 10, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 12 WALL-ST.
JANUARY 10, 1866.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., (reserving all unexpired premiums,) payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary. J. D. STEELE, President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December ultimo, of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED STOCK.

Also, a Dividend of FOUR Per Cent. on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on Saturday, the 20th inst., and be reopened on Wednesday, the 7th of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company, after reserving the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the profits—pursuant to circular of Oct. 2, 1865, have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of its surplus profits, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 20, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th January, inclusive. By order of the board.
CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ROOM No. 51 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on and after the 25th day of January. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 15th to 27th, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW YORK, January 11, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE No. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of government tax) payable on and after Feb. 1. Transfer books will remain closed until 2d February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway

Cash Capital, ...	$500,000 00
Surplus, ...	1,032,889 34
	$1,532,889 34

Three-fourths of the Profits of the Business Divided to its Customers, without imposing on them any liability whatever.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

This Company has this day declared

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
OF
SEVEN PER CENT.

to its Stockholders, payable to them, or their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 11th inst.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., Jan. 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, being TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the CAPITAL STOCK of the company, payable on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINSG BANK.
No. 429 CANAL-ST.,

Has declared a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on deposits of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. on larger sums, free of tax, payable after Jan. 20.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
SOLOMON L. HULL, Treasurer.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

24TH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway, New-York. Jan. 4, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 8.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 16, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 20th inst., at their office No. 139 Broadway, New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day a dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 30th inst., both days inclusive.
JAN. 17, 1866. B. S. GIBLIN, Sec'y.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved,* That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of January, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THIS INSITUTION HAS DEclared a dividend of Six Per Cent., free from tax, on all sums entitled thereto, and of Five Per Cent. on other amounts, payable on and after the 20th of January. Dividends not drawn will remain at interest as principal.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend (free from government tax) of FIVE and SIX per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, payable on and after Jan. 20.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of government tax, will be paid by this Company at the usual places, on and after Feb. 1, next. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, No. 3.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Feb. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of government tax.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., FULTON-ST., CORNER FRONT-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. (free of government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Sec.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent, free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from all tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Free of Government Tax.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, *will receive interest as from Jan. 1.*

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government Tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

Open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,350,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
(LATE MARINERS,)
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID FREE FROM TAX. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from 1st January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL-ST.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
Deposits before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 NASSAU-ST., New-York. Six Per Cent. interest, free of government tax, allowed. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know; losses; prescribes medicines for all diseases, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES AUCTION SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Revenue Cutter Storehouse, Quarantine, Staten Island, by order of
C. P. CLINCH, Esq., S. D. Collector of the port,
1 32-pounder iron rifled gun.
4 32-pounder light shell guns.
2 32-pounder heavy shell guns.
Gun carriages and slides.
Boxes shell and shot.
1 iron armor, weight 3,200 pounds.
Iron forge, &c., &c., &c.
Also, by order of the
LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.
Scrap iron, copper, brass and composition.
About 4,000 lighthouse lamp chimnies.
Also, by order of
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., U. S. Cotton Agent.
The wooden sheds built for storing cotton.
Lot of damaged cotton and pickings.
Lot of junk; 32 cotton trucks.
Terms cash; catalogues may be obtained of the auctioneers.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part the following articles, viz.:
974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
480 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
158 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.
Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale, cash.
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Secretary of War, at the United States Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio, on MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and days following:
14 sets artillery harness, wheel.
28 sets artillery harness, lead.
149 Austrian carbines, cal. 71, new.
189 carbines, various patterns.
485 United States smooth-bore muskets, cal. 69.
730 Austrian rifle muskets, cal. 54, new.
4,000 Russian rifle muskets, cal. 71, new.
4,000 Russian smooth-bore muskets, cal. 71, new.
925 muskets and rifles, foreign, various.
117 double-barreled shot guns.
790 revolver pistols, various patterns.
19 foot artillery swords.
2,015 light cavalry sabres.
14 horse artillery sabres.
39 musicians' and N. C. officers' swords.
4,429 bullet molds, various.
15,900 ball screws, screw drivers, wipers, &c.
49 sets horse equipments, cavalry, complete.
133 cavalry saddles, McClellan pattern.
168 saddle blankets.
51 cavalry bridles.
151 surcingles.
30,000 bayonet scabbards.
30,000 cap pouches.
35,000 cartridge boxes, infantry, and plates.
26,000 cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 gun slugs.
1,000 sword belts, N. C. officers', and plates.
30,000 waist belts, privates', and plates.
83,500 percussion caps for shot guns.
8,240 cones, various.
255 lbs. hemp rope.
132 lbs. beeswax.
1 Horse.
Also,
Lot of pickaxes, felling axes, shovels, mattocks, pole yokes, &c., &c.
Full catalogues will be ready at sale.
Terms of sale, cash in government funds.
Articles to be removed immediately, at expense of purchaser. By order.
T. C. BRADFORD, Capt. Ord. Br. Maj. U. S. A., Commanding Arsenal.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Extensive sale of dry goods, bedding, &c., in original packages, will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market-st., Nashville, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866.

BEDDING.
2,000 hair mattresses, jointed.
15,000 hair pillows.
47,000 bed ticks.
22,000 counterpanes, linen and marseilles.
20,000 mosquito bars.
51,000 pillow cases.
45,000 pillow ticks.
80,000 sheets, linen and cotton.

CLOTHING.
42,000 shirts.
40,000 drawers.
25,000 dressing gowns.
19,000 socks.
10,000 slippers.
10,000 night caps.

SUNDRIES.
34,000 towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 roller towels, crash.
1,000 napkins.
2,000 yards red flannel.
2,400 yards gutta percha cloth.
4,000 gutta percha blankets.
1,000 Indian rubber cushions and pillows.
1,000 canvas hammocks.
1,000 canvas blanket cases.
10,000 pounds oakum and tow.
Cotton bats, cotton wadding, tape, &c.

☞ A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 17, 18 and 19, 1866, at 7 o'clock each evening, at the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany's.
THE HUNTER GALLERY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

Being the ENTIRE COLLECTION of the late Mr. John Hunter, of Hunter's Island, Westchester County, N. Y., comprising in all nearly 400 GENUINE WORKS of the old masters.

This sale will afford to CONNOISSEURS a rare opportunity for the selection of fine pictures, being the

LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION

ever exhibited or offered for sale in this country. The late owner, Mr. Hunter, formed the principal part of it from the year 1800 until 1835; no pictures having been added since 1850; many of the finest were purchased especially for him by his European agent, Mr. Hobson, during the revolutionary troubles in France.

The balance being the careful selection of the late owner during a period of fifty years, it has always been esteemed the BEST REPRESENTATIVE GALLERY OF THE OLD MASTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are no other pictures embraced in this catalogue, it comprising the ENTIRE COLLECTION of the late Mr. Hunter only. The sale will be positive and WITHOUT RESERVE.

They may be VIEWED on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at the GALLERIES as above.

CATALOGUES may be obtained at the GALLERIES, at the office of Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-st., or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROAD, PEARL, WATER AND FRONT STREETS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the executors of John D. Phoenix:
BROAD-ST.—No. 82, 24 feet front, 22 feet rear by 81 feet.
PEARL-ST.—No. 74, northeast corner Coenties-slip, 24x61.10.
WATER-ST.—Adjoining corner Old-slip, 19.1½x84 feet.
FRONT-ST.—No. 26, adjoining corner Broad-st, 23.5½x59.6 feet.
FRONT-ST.—Near Peck-slip, 22x69.4 feet.
By order of the executors of Louis Phoenix, deceased:
WATER-ST.—New four-story brick store and lot, No. 107 Water-st., 21x96.6 feet.
Also, for account of whom it may concern:
WATER-ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 46 Water-st., near Coenties-slip, 31.2x68.8.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-1awtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-1awtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-1awtom29

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Memphis, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, the following described rolling stock, viz:
(4) Four locomotive engines, five feet guage, three old and dismantled, one repairable.)
(16) Sixteen box and (9) nine flat cars, more or less, five feet guage.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(1) One locomotive engine, five feet guage, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, 12 miles north of Grand Junction.

At Nashville, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, will be sold the following described rolling stock, all of five feet guage and in good running order, viz:
(1) One locomotive engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
(18) Eighteen locomotive engines, R. Morris & Son, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Rodgers' L. & M. Works, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Sumbourn & Smith, builders.
(1) One locomotive tender.
(200) Two hundred flat and box cars, more or less.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(5) Five locomotive engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and running gears for two (2) dummy engines, unserviceable.
(5) Five spans, 150 feet each, McCallum Truss Bridge.
(2) Two spans bridge, 50 feet each.
(133) One hundred and thirty-three perch first and second class cut stone, comprising foundation of round-house.

Will also be sold, on above-mentioned date, at Memphis and Nashville, the balance of military railroad property remaining undisposed of at that time.

Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash, in government funds; or, when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bond, satisfactorily to the government, for double the amount of the property purchased.

Full descriptions of the engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet-Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES AUCTION SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1866,
by order of
C. P. CLINCH, Esq., S. D. Collector of the port
also by order of the
LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
also by order of
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., United States Cotton Agent.
See advertisement in another part of paper.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.

The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.

SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.

A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.

These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge
First Division Q. M. G. O.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignees of MORRIS KETCHUM, under an assignment dated Aug. 17, 1865, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1866, at the Scranton Company Salesroom, No. 26 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, at 12 M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, all the right, title and interest of the said Morris Ketchum, which he had at the time of the making of the said assignment, and all the right, title and interest acquired by the undersigned under and by virtue of the said assignment, of and in the following described property, viz:

1. BROAD AND WALL STS.—Premises known as Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st., with buildings thereon, containing 41 feet 7 inches in front on Broad-st., and about 46 feet in the rear, 4 feet 8 inches in width, depth, with an L in the rear, 4 feet 8 inches in width, extending to Wall-st., and known as No. 25½ Wall-st.

2. EAST 17TH-ST.—Premises No. 120 East 17th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 25 feet in width front and rear, by 92 feet in depth on each side.

3. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 3 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.

4. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 5 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width in front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees at the time and place of sale; the balance in cash, at the office of the assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time and place the deeds will be ready for delivery. The assignees reserve all rents accruing on Feb. 1, and the rent after that date will be apportioned up to the time of the delivery of the deed, and the amount so apportioned must be paid by the purchaser to the assignees simultaneously with the payment of the purchase money and delivery of the deed.
MOSES TAYLOR,
P. C. CALHOUN,
E. BEMENT,
Assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP and GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at the Government Warehouse, corner 17th and H sts., Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, &c., consisting of

Drums, sashes, books, jackets, blankets, bedsacks, leggins, havelocks, cap covers, rubber blankets, rubber ponchos, axes, pickaxes, hatchets, spades, shovels, kettles, knapsacks, haversacks, hospital tents, wall tents, Sibley tents, common tents, flags, coats, caps, pack saddles, vests, trowsers, shirts, turbans, &c.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.

The store must be removed within five days from day of sale. ☞ Terms cash, in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will sell at public auction, at Noah Mathewson's Hotel, in Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm, lately owned and occupied by Nathan H. Halsey, deceased, containing 17 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well watered, house large and very convenient, outbuildings commodious, and all new, and in good repair; said farm is situated about one and a half miles from Washingtonville depot, on the branch of New-York and Erie Railway, five miles from Chester and twelve miles from Newburgh; a general variety of fruit, such as grapes, cherries, plums, berries, currants, apples, pears, &c.; over five thousand baskets of strawberries were taken from it the past season; there is about one acre set with Delaware and Concord grape vines of five years' growth; it is altogether a desirable property, pleasant location, in a healthy, fertile and beautiful section of country, convenient to churches and schools; conditions made known on day of sale. Attendance given by
D. K. HUDSON,
Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866.

SALE OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND (1,000) tons of navy shot and shell, at the forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 13TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1,000) tons, more or less, of shot and shell, thrown into the forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the navy during their bombardment.

Terms cash, in government funds; one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom:

Elegant rosewood, black walnut and mahogany furniture; rosewood suites, in reps and brocatel; carved rosewood centre tables, with marble tops; easy chairs and lounges to match; French bedsteads; black walnut carved secretary; office furniture; black walnut and oak desks, copying presses, &c., &c.

Also,

Carpets, chairs, mattresses, lace curtains, &c., &c.

A portion of the above furniture was made by Meeks, of this city.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1866.

Will be sold at the Judiciary-square Warehouses, E and 5th sts., in this city, on TUESDAY, the 23d of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of serviceable and damaged hospital property, consisting of sheets, drawers, pillow-cases, bed-sacks, towels, gowns, blankets, shirts, musquito nets, tin plates and wash-basins, knives and forks, spoons, &c. Also, one fire-proof safe.

Terms cash. Property to be removed in forty-eight hours from termination of sale.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
2 lots of land, with a two-story attic and basement brick house, south side 73d-st., 150 feet west 3d-av.
10 lots of land south side 73d-st., commencing 400 feet west 3d-av.
3 lots of land south side 73d-st., commencing 100 feet east 4th-av.
4 lots of land east side 4th-av., commencing southeast corner 73d-st.
7 lots of land north side 72d-st., commencing 325 feet west 3d-av.
Maps and full particulars at the office.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FOR SALE—A BLACK WALNUT BOOK-CASE, of superior workmanship, made to order, on Parisian design; also fine bronzes, and a large and choice assortment of French and English books elegantly and uniformly bound; a desirable collection for an amateur. Apply at No. 161 East 12th-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also solid Chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

MACHINERY.

THE HARRISON BOILER A SAFE STEAM BOILER.—The attention of manufacturers and others using steam is confidently called to this new steam generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, &c., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. The boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends. Nearly one hundred of these boilers are now in operation. For descriptive circulars or price apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Harrison Boiler Works, Gray's Ferry Road, adjoining the U. S. Arsenal, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAM ENGINES, 11 FEET stroke; one 75 inches, the other 70 inches diameter. Two marine flue boilers, 11 feet diameter, 30 feet long. ERASTUS W. SMITH, No. 43 Dominick-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.

WASHINGTON	M. SURMONT	FRIDAY	Feb. 2
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY	March 2

Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, Jan. 20
ERIN	TUESDAY, Jan. 23
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, Jan. 27
THE QUEEN	SATURDAY, Feb. 3

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.

Fast and safe ocean steamers, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS,
CHAS. HOYER, Commander,

2,600 tons, 1,000 horse-power, built in 1864, and thoroughly refitted for trans-Atlantic service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on THURSDAY, the 15th of March.

PRICE OF PASSAGE, PAYING IN GOLD:

First Cabin	$105 00
Second Cabin	62 50
Steerage	37 50

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Another first-class steamship will leave 29th of March.

For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin............$132 50 | Second cabin.........$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

EDINBURGH	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Jan. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Jan. 27

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish ports.

CALEDONIA	SATURDAY, Jan. 20.
HIBERNIA	SATURDAY, Jan. 27.

Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Passengers will please come direct to the office, as no runners are employed.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, Jan. 29, and MONDAY, Feb. 26.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE, will succeed the EAGLE and leave on Feb. 7.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,

CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA
EVERY TRIP.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
NORTH AMERICA,
L. F. TERNERMANN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.

For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C.—DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR WEEKLY LINE,
connecting with railroads and steamboats for the interior.

RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER.
ADELE, Capt. BOUTELLE.

The new and splendid steamship ADELE will leave her pier, No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

All goods consigned to the agents at Wilmington, Messrs. Harris & Howell, will be promptly forwarded.

Bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships,

FAIRBANKS	Capt. ALEX. HUNTER
WM. P. CLYDE	Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS

The A1 steamship WM. P. CLYDE is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class and reliable steamship
STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Master,
is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched as above, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.,
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

DECEMBER.

30th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with SACRAMENTO.

JANUARY.

11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
20th. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$260	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Reduced rates per steamship NEW-YORK, Jan. 20,

First cabin.	Second cabin.	Steerage.
$275.	$150.	$75.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$225.	$125.	$50.

The Central American Transit Company will sell passage tickets at above rates,
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,
sailing from New-York on the splendid steamer
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
from Pier No. 29 North River, at NOON on Jan. 20.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Apply early for your tickets by a remittance by mail, or at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight ffice on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

CHANGE OF PIER.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.

The favorite sidewheel steamship SAN JACINTO, WINSLOW LOVELAND, Commander, will sail for Savannah, direct, from Pier No. 43, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, promptly at 3 o'clock.

Freight received and bills of lading signed on board.

Accommodations unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah,
B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON	Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU	Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE	Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES	Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

First cabin passage......$25 | Deck..............$10

The new and splendid steamship FLAMBEAU leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, JOHN R. WILDER, who will forward goods intended for the interior.

All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH.

MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
PASSAGE REDUCED.

Cabin..................$25 | Deck..................$10

The first-class steamships

VIRGO	BULKLEY, Commander.
LEO	MERRIL, Commander.
ZODIAC	DEARBORN, Commander.

The VIRGO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan, 25, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

A first-class steamship leaves Pier No. 4 North River EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

Cabin passage..........$25 | Deck.................$10
Freight, 12½c. per foot.

The new and elegant steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. J. CROWELL,
is now on the berth and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25.

For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

For deck passage apply on board.

Agents in Savannah HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships LEO, MERRIL, Commander; VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander; ZODIAC, DEARBORN, Commander. The LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.

Bills of lading signed at the office on the pier.

GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY P. SOUDER	Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA	Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER
will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,

Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY.

First cabin passage........................$40.

The new, elegant and very fast steamship
ANDALUSIA, IRA BURSLEY, Master,
is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20. Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.

The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCREERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

KENTLEDGE AND PIG IRON FOR ballast, in lots to suit purchasers. For sale by
WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL STEAM ENgine, about one-half horse power; also small boiler to suit, capable of carrying 150 pounds steam, suitable for coffee store. Address A. B., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 6, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained oil, either lard or sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting officer or other authorized agent of the Lighthouse Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity, each, of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The oil may be delivered at Boston or New-York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and guaging can be completed.

Lot No. 4—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and guaging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5,000 gallons of colza or lard oil, to be delivered, as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the oil proposed for, and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement, will be accepted, received or paid for until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter-strained oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The lard oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect, equal to that of the standard adopted by the board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Lighthouse Engineer at Boston, Mass.

The casks must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, (whether sperm, lard or colza,) the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Lighthouse Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of customs to the effectthat, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Oil for Lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid to the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Lighthouse Board:
ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:

On route No. 1	$100,000
On route No. 2	200,000
On route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1, '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until (1) one o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the old and new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical and Dental profession of New-York will testify.

Offices No. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

A FULL SET OF TEETH INSERTED for $8, $10 to $15; gold, silver and bone fillings; extracting without pain, at No. 138 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..................WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1866,
FIFTH APPEARANCE,
(after an absence of three years in Europe,) of the eminent Tragedienne,
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear in her celebrated rôle of
LEAH,
A JEWISH MAIDEN,
in Mosenthal's beautiful play of that name.

Mr. J. C. COWPER (his fifth appearance in this country) as Rudolph; Mr. J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, Barry, Neil, Rendle, Gledhill, Gonzales, &c., &c.; Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Luls, &c., in the cast.

The play produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES
AND APPOINTMENTS.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents; Private Boxes, $8, $9 and $10.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MLLE. PAREPA'S

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT,
AT IRVING HALL, SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20,
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI'S
SECOND GRAND MATINEE,
assisted by the eminent artists
MAD. FLEURY URBAN
and
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL.

Director..............................Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich

Doors open at 12 M. Concert to commence at 1 P. M.

Admission One Dollar to all parts of the house.

Ticket offices at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 753 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway.

The Pianos used by Mr. Wehli at all his Concerts are the NEW SCALE CONCERT GRANDS, made by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway, New-York, and No. 246 Washington-st., Boston.

Those Pianos were awarded the First Prize—A GOLD MEDAL—at the exhibition of 1865.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Manager..........................GEORGE WOOD

CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.
GREAT ENTHUSIASM
bestowed upon the native Comedian and Character Actor,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
and the famous
HANLON BROTHERS,
who, supported by an efficient company, appear
THIS EVENING,
in De Walden's new local extravaganza,
THE BALLOON WEDDING.

Admission 50 cents. Box office open from 8 to 6 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY, commencing at 1½ o'clock,

IRVING HALL.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.
MLLE. PAREPA.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 20.

CARD.—Prior to Mlle. Parepa's departure for Europe, after a tour in the West and East of unprecedented extent and brilliancy, Mr. Bateman, at the urgent solicitation of many of Mlle. Parepa's admirers, and as an individual tribute to her unfailing promptness in the discharge of her arduous duties, to her devotion which has refused the public nothing, and to her estimable qualities not merely as the great singer whom we have all been willing to recognize and appreciate, but as the obliging lady whom a few have been permitted to know, begs to announce that he will tender her
A GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,
to take place at Irving Hall, the proprietors of which establishment have kindly volunteered its use on this occasion.

MLLE. PAREPA will sing:

Grand scena and aria, "Ah Perfido," Beethoven, (by request;) song, "My Long Hair is Braided," from Amber Witch, Wallace; duet from "Nozze di Figaro," Mozart, with Miss Seguin, and the "Laughing Song," by Auber.

MISS MARIA SEGUIN will sing the air, "Il soave e bel Contento," Paccini, and duet, Nozze di Figaro.

MR. S. C. CAMPBELL will sing: Air from Un Ballo in Maschera, and duet, "Rose of Castile," with Mr. E. Seguin.

MR. E. SEGUIN will sing duet with Mr. Campbell.

MR. S. B. MILLS will play two piano solos.

MR. J. LEVY, cornet, "Hungarian Fantasie" and Faust Waltz.

HERR CARL ROSA, violin, "Fantasie Caprice," Vieuxtemps; "Fantasie Trovatore," Rosa.

The orchestra will perform two overtures and one march, by Mozart, Flotow and Mendelssohn.

HERR THEODORE THOMAS has kindly volunteered as leader.

HERR CARL ANSCHUTZ....................Conductor

Admission $1. Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.

Seats can be secured this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Director............................MAX MARETZEK.

THE NEW OPERA SEASON
will positively commence
On THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1866.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
for a series of TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS will be received at the Box Office of the Academy of Music on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Further particulars in next Monday's advertisement.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

Positively last performance at the Academy of Music.
LA FIAMMINA.

Comedie in four acts by M. MARIO UCHARD.

Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be obtained from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

N. B.—An elaborate synopsis of "La Fiammina," on application gratis at the office or of the ushers.

MLLE. PAREPA'S

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT,
AT IRVING HALL, SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.

On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.

Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.

At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.

FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE

OF 48 PAGES! 48 PAGES! FOR 10 CENTS A WEEK. The number for Jan. 20 NOW READY, and contains HOW I MADE A FORTUNE IN WALL-STREET, and HOW I GOT MARRIED. A splendid original and true Story, written expressly for the NEW-YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE, by a gentleman of great experience, who knows all the ins and outs, and who will give more information about the straight and crooked ways of that celebrated street than has ever been published. Also, DR. HOLFORD'S PATIENT. THE WIFE'S SECRET. HOPE RASHLEIGH. HOW WE TRAPPED THE BURGLARS. THE GAMBLING SALOONS OF HOMBURG. THE HARVEST HOME. OSSIPEE LAKE. MONSIEUR GUFLE. CRIME AND CRIMINALS IN CHINA. ANECDOTES OF GEN. JACKSON. A DAY WITH HOLIBUT, &C., &C. A Great Variety of Entertaining and Instructive Literature, well printed on large type and clean paper. 20,000 copies sold, and two steam presses unable to print them fast enough. For sale by all newsdealers; price, 10 cents. 48 pages! 48 pages!! 48 pages!!! To parties who cannot obtain it of newsmen, we have the following terms: One copy, one year, $4; one copy, three months, $1; two copies, one year, $7; five copies, one year, and one extra to agents, $20.

Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of ten cents.

Back numbers supplied.

Address, O. H. BAILEY & CO.,
PUBLISHERS NEW-YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON FLUOR ALBUS, better known as Leucorrhea, or female weakness, with a statement of its causes, symptoms, mode of prevention and cure, without a personal interview. Sent free by addressing D. P., No. 1,132 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.............................J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

GENUINE SUCCESS
of the beautiful romantic play in five acts, entitled
ST. MARC,
Or, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.
Written expressly by J. H. Wilkins, Esq., for the eminent and favorite artist
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
who will appear in his original character, as performed by him throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and America, with unqualified approbation, and received here, on its first representation, with
THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM.

ALL THE TABLEAUX ENCORED.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PLAY,
abounding in noble sentiments, patriotic inspirations and soul-stirring pictures and effects, will be presented
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE PRESENT WEEK,
WITH A POWERFUL CAST, including
MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
Miss Kate Newton, Miss Eliza Newton, Messrs. J. W. Blaisdell, G. W. Garrison, T. J. Hind, &c., &c.
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT
will shortly appear in his great character of
SIR GILES OVERREACH,
previous to the production of
OTHER NOVELTIES.

Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises precisely at 7¾ o'clock.

Seats secured three days in advance.

MLLE. PAREPA'S

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT,
AT IRVING HALL, SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT...............................MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
And on
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, MATINEE at 2½,
will be presented
THE FINEST BILL
yet offered at this establishment, introducing the
THREE GREATEST EQUESTRIAN ARTISTS THAT HAVE EVER APPEARED IN AMERICA,
VIZ.:
MR. JAMES ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION

BAREBACK RIDER OF THE WORLD;
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE, the
MOST GRACEFUL OF EQUESTRIENNES;
MR. LEVI J. NORTH,
THE STAR OF THE AMERICAN ARENA.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
and on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
Supported by
AN IMMENSITY OF TALENT.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.—ANOTHER GLORIOUS BILL FOR THIS WEEK. First appearance of the popular vocalist, Mr. FRANK LESLIE. Second week of George Christy's greatest piece, NEW-YEAR'S CALLS; Or, "SAM" IN CORK. LESLIE, MELVILLE, GOULD and HALL in new ballads.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

Box-office open all day.

MEDICAL.

JARED LINSLY, M. D., AND THAD. M. HALSTED, M. D.

DR. J. LINSLY, 22 Lafayette-place.
DR. T. M. HALSTED, 18 East 20th-st., (Bancroft House.)

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of die. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Pari and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince tany lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 12 Court-st.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, solo manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 162 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, where their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway, N. Y.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery. DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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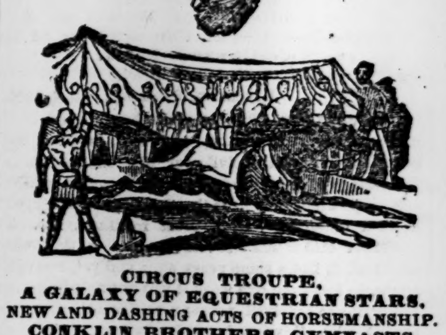
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

CIRCUS AND DRAMA
TWICE EACH DAY.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.



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A GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS,
NEW AND DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
CONKLIN BROTHERS, GYMNASTS.
MR. JOHN CONKLIN,
in his wonderful feats with a CANNON-BALL.
Previous to Circus, the pleasing Comedietta of
THE DUMB BELLE,
By the TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
Miss EMMA SHELL in Fancy Dance.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETON, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

MLLE. PAREPA'S

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT,
AT IRVING HALL, SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

OPEN AT 7½. BEGIN AT 8.
EVERY EVENING
and every night until further notice.

The drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR;
OR, THE OUTCAST.

Music has been composed expressly for the piece, by
MR. MOLLENHAUER.

Scenery painted by........Messrs. Isherwood and Maeder

Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, Williamson, Graham, Pope, Ward, Misses Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques and Ione Burke.

Notwithstanding the great demand for seats to witness the above extraordinary and successful drama, the Manager, in order to carry out his system of variety which has already been advertised, will shortly produce Sheridan's great comedy of the RIVALS, and Boucicault's charming comedy of the IRISH HEIRESS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager.................G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

BENEFIT OF MISS R. DENVIL.
MISS FANNY HERRING, will appear.
Also, Mr. G. L. Fox, N. W. H. Whalley, and the full combination company.
THREE MOST CAPITAL PIECES.
Sheridan Knowles' beautiful five-act play of
THE HUNCHBACK.
JACK SHEPPARD'S DOG.
PADDY THE PIPER.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,

No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.

First appearance of the great burlesque artist,
MR. ROLLIN HOWARD.

Success of Mr. Chas. Henry's song, "Come Home, Father."

LITTLE MAC AS JOCKO, THE MONKEY.

Ici on Parle Francais. The Hand-alone Brothers. Cruelty to Johnny. The Bad Boys. The Perfect Cures. Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Little Mac, Dan Bryant in THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

Parquet, 50c.; Family Circle, 30c.; Private Boxes, $5.

MLLE. PAREPA'S

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT,
AT IRVING HALL, SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
AT
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1866.

Tickets $10, admitting a gentleman and lady, can only be had from members. Extra ladies' tickets $8 each. Boxes can be secured at
Mr. F. SPANGENBERG, No. 883 Broadway.
Mr. J. DINGELSTEDT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

Applications for tickets must be handed in before the 20th inst., and members who have not yet received a subscription list, will apply for it on Tuesday, Friday, or Saturday night at the society's rooms, 291 and 293 Bowery.

THE FOURTH EXHIBITION IN NEW-YORK of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES is open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10, at the STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 10th-st.
F. J. PILGORAM, Secretary.
E. GAMBART, Director.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9¼ A. M. to 2¾ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with eleven assistant instructors. The new term begins Feb. 5. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men of suitable age can be fitted for business under the thorough course of mathematics, writing and book-keeping in one term. All the advantages of the institution are open to every pupil without any extra charges. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ART ANATOMY.

Dr. KIMMER would respectfully inform the citizens of New-York, that he proposes to open a school of drawing in which the course of instruction will embrace the complete study of the human figure, advancing from the elementary principles of proportions to the local details of structure and expression.

Classes will probably be arranged as follows:
Ladies' class—Tuesday and Thursday, 10½ to 12 A. M.
Gentlemen's class—Tuesday and Thursday, 2½ to 4 P. M.
Special students—Wednesday and Friday, 2½ to 4 P. M.
Special students may also attend the lectures of the other classes.

The price of admission for class students will be $12 a month; for special students, $15 a month.

Subscription book may be found at the Janitor's office, Studio Building, East 10th-st., near 5th-av. Letters may be left with the Janitor.

The school will commence on the 1st February if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,

No. 695 6th-av., second door below 40th-st.
PUPILS ARE SO TAUGHT THAT THEY NEED NO HELP AT HOME.
Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,

FOR THE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, NO. 907 BROADWAY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY will resume its duties, 4 P. M., Jan. 11, 1866, at Chester, Delaware County, Penn. This academy affords the most thorough classical, scientific, mathematical and military instruction. The accommodations are ample; the discipline efficient. Young men desiring to enter the academy can obtain circulars by applying to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware County, Penn.

GREAT REDUCTION FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY—GOLDSMITH'S PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &C., NO. 756 BROADWAY.—Notice—All who enter their names prior to Feb. 1, for the term commencing on that day, will be received at a reduction of nearly one-half. For particulars see circulars.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR business at DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway. They acquire industrious and energetic habits, become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and good book-keepers. Apply day or evening.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway. Terms reduced nearly one-half for all who commence prior to Feb. 1. Penmanship, bookkeeping and business affairs. Lessons to extend to May 1.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—Every facility for the most thorough instruction in Penmanship, Accounts and Business Calculations.
ELLSWORTH & GRAY, Proprietors.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in commercial and English branches. Thorough business education imparted.

THE ENGLEWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY will reopen Jan. 3, at 6½ P. M. For circulars, apply to the Principal, JARED REED, Jr., Perth Amboy, N. J.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL care and instruction. Rev. Jas. Tufts, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

A LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH THE English branches, French and music, desires a situation as resident governess, either in the city or country. Unexceptionable city references. Address INSTRUCTION, care of J. S., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement desires a situation as resident or traveling companion; is thoroughly competent to instruct in music and rudiments of French. Address COMPANION, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

A NEW-ENGLAND SEMINARY LADY graduate desires to teach the English branches or drawing; is experienced and has the best of references. Address C. W., No. 2 Neilson-place, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Lessee and Manager...........................Mr. W. Stuart
Stage Manager..............................Mr. J. G. Hanley

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on
TO-NIGHT
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET.

The piece will be presented with the same endeavor as last season to combine splendor of production with historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art. All the scenes have been refreshed and renewed, and new ones have been added to give perfection to the picture.

Every effort has also been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them, and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with

Mr. Chas. Barron, J. H. Taylor, C. Kemble Mason, W. A. Donaldson, Miss Effie Germon and Maria Wilkins, who appear each night in conjunction with Messrs. J. Dyott, W. S. Andrews, H. Bland, J. L. Donnelly, W. F. Burroughs, Decker, King, Easton, Miss Andrews, Mr. Hogan, &c.

Doors open at 6¾. Overture at 7:20.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
EVERY WEDNESDAY.
The second,
WEDNESDAY, 24th.

MLLE. PAREPA'S

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT,
AT IRVING HALL, SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.

Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.
GEORGE WOOD...Manager
SIGNAL SUCCESS
OF
Mr. J. E. OWENS.......... as....."UNCLE SHINGLE."

VAST SALE OF RESERVED SEATS.
NEARLY THE WHOLE HOUSE RESERVED.
CROWDS NIGHTLY TURNED AWAY.
EVERY SEAT OCCUPIED.
THRONGS STANDING UP.

EVERY NIGHT,
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
The brilliant new comedy, in three acts,
SOLON SHINGLE.
SOLON SHINGLE...................Mr. JOHN E. OWENS

MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON,
MR. OWENS AS SOLON SHINGLE.
Commencing at 1½ o'clock; closing at 3¾.
SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—EXTRA.

A "SOLON SHINGLE" MATINEE TO-MORROW.
Commencing at 1½ o'clock; closes at 3:15.

CAUTION.—Mr. Owens is attracting overwhelming crowds; it will therefore be found advantageous to SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.
JOHN E. OWENS
as
SOLON SHINGLE.

LUCY RUSHTON'S

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel,)
Sole Lessee and Manageress.....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 19,
will be repeated Sheridan's sterling comedy,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. C. M. Walcot
Sir Oliver Surface	Mr. Harry Pearson
Joseph Surface	Mr. C. W. Clarke
Charles Surface	Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Crabtree	Mr. T. Placide
Moses	Mr. J. Moore
Lady Teazle	Miss Lucy Rushton
Mrs. Candor	Mrs. Clara Maeder
Lady Sneerwell	Mrs. Mark Smith
Maria	Mrs. A. W. Young

The orchestra is under the leadership of H. Tisington.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer..........Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager..............................Mr. J. Schonberg

Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.

In rehearsal, several novelties; also in active preparation, A NEW GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........................MR. J. W. LINGARD
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

The grand drama of
GEORGE BARRINGTON,
THE GENTLEMAN HIGHWAYMAN.
The nautical drama of the
DEATH PLANK.
Mr. Walter Grisdale, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Geo. Brooke, Miss Annie Hyatt, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. G. Lingard
THE PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.
Thompson as the Dutchman.
In rehearsal the last new London drama of
CAPT. MACHEATH; OR, THE BLACK RIDER OF HOUNSLOW HEATH.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE

AT
MASONIC BUILDING,
13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Signor JOSEPH BORRA announces that his Institute is now open; and all persons wishing to acquire in one year the ability to sing correctly *any music at sight* are invited to call on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY or SATURDAY, when he is present from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

The superior merits of his method as proved by actual results are stated in the Circular, which, with his book, may be obtained at the Institute; also at Schuberth's music-store, No. 820 Broadway. See particularly the cards of Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, the Brooklyn Committee, and of pupils in that city and Providence, R. I.

TERMS—$25 for 20 lessons. Payment in advance.

REFERENCES.
Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, 34 West 45th-st., New-York.
Rev. Jos. T. Duryea, No. 26 West 36th-st., New-York.
Mr. Lucius Hart, No. 126 East 14th-st., New-York.
Rev. S. T. Spear, D. D., No. 28 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.
Rev. J. E. Rockwell, D. D., No. 395 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.
Prof. C. E. West, LL. D., 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

444 AMERICAN THEATRE.

BROADWAY.

Manager and Proprietor........................R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

A CONTINUED SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES.
DELIGHTED THOUSANDS.
HOUSES CROWDED FROM PARQUET TO DOME
to witness the Grand Entertainment
by
THE FAMOUS TROUPE,
which has never been equaled in the world for novelty, variety and brilliancy.
A CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6—to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MATINEE ON EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

DODWORTH'S HALL.

MME.
FANNY RAYMOND RITTER
announces that she will give a concert at the above hall, on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, on which occasion she will be assisted by
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Mr. FREDERICK BERGNER,
Mr. T. MOSENTHAL.

Tickets $1, to be had at Steinway & Sons'; also, at Scharfenberg & Luis', Beer & Schirmer's, and Schuberth & Co.'s music-stores.

To commence at 8 o'clock.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M. Also, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.

CLASSES for beginners, CLASSES for advanced pupils, and for "the German."

Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris,*" the new and beautiful Quadrille, LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING FOR the second quarter at DE GARMO'S, No. 59 West 14th-st.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 for ladies; at 4 for misses and masters. Evening classes at 8.

TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8, for gentlemen.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

DE GARMO'S BOOK, CONTAINING full descriptions of all the Quadrilles, figures of the German Cotillon, &c., now ready. Price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 59 West 14th-st.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.

Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW GOLD MEDAL PIANO.
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INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

(Continued from First Page.)

past morning found us packed up, nine in number, on the hard cushions of the coach. We reached the Cumbres at daybreak. I must confess to being asleep and consequently apologize to my readers for not describing those celebrated mountains. Indeed, I believe I described them four months ago. The roughness and the dust seemed to increase as we went on. Moreover the scenery ceased to be a consolation. All the way to Puebla we crossed a treeless, dust-covered, dried up country, horrible, hideous. No dew seemed to fall on those parched up plains, and by the time we arrived at Puebla, at 8 o'clock in the evening, we felt almost choked; the dust was terrible. This was a dreadfully fatiguing day; nineteen hours in a diligence, over horrible roads, jolting, shaking. How soft was the bed upon which we were allowed to slumber away the fatigues of that journey.

MEXICANO.

From Puebla to Mexico—Wonderful Fertility of the Soil—Popularity of the Emperor and the Empress—Financial State of the Country—How to Get Rid of a Troublesome Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1866.

At last we are once more established in our own headquarters of the City of Mexico. The trip was a hard one, and Mrs. Mexicano will be sure to remember it. It must have stamped impressions upon her mind and body not easily forgotten. We found Puebla about as dull as ever, although there are many signs of returning prosperity. The private buildings knocked down by the French during the last siege are repaired. As to the public buildings, they were convents and churches, and they are happily bound to remain ruins, to be looked at by the coming generation of the now going down priestly tyranny and barbarism. We paid a visit to the cathedral. It is a magnificent old structure. The interior is gorgeously finished, and untold wealth is accumulated in heavy and really grand ornamentation. We tried to count the bells depending from all its towers, but to no purpose; they are so numerous that it must take a regiment to put them in motion. Attempt to sleep near a foundry where they are hammering the bolts of a thousand boilers, and then you may have an idea of Mexican bell-ringing. Between Puebla and Mexico the road is almost level, and the stones are not generally so big, but the dust was as thick as two feet of dried-up mud could make it. The rolling fields are not fine to look at, at this season of the year, but our readers may form an idea of their fertility when we tell them that they are now reaping one crop and sowing another as fast as the ground is cleared. Two crops of corn a year from earth that has not been manured since its first breaking in. And of these fields there are thousands upon thousands of acres that can be had for the taking. Our admiration for the Valley of Mexico was somewhat damped by the desolation left behind by the now retired waters. The rains have been unusually heavy this year, and the devastation painful to witness. Some of the streets of the city are still full of water.

We were constantly stopped and asked if the Empress were coming. Streamers made of handkerchiefs of all sorts of colors were depending from strings stretched across the road. Every little group of poor huts had its string-full spread. At the larger villages there were gatherings of people, mostly Indians, now and then playing, to weary the time away while waiting for their Majesties. We found the streets of Mexico also ornamented. But the Sovereigns have not yet made their appearance. I wonder if those poor peasants are still waiting, and if the bands are still playing on the road. I should not wonder if they were, for here people have a patient way of endurance that is almost incredible. Would it not be as well, however, for the Emperor and Empress to see that their subjects should be properly informed, and not be made to waste so much time merely for a sight of their persons. I had forgotten that time is nothing here, and may add that as long as time is not money in Mexico, as everywhere else, Mexico cannot progress in civilization. Expensive triumphal arches have been erected in the streets here, and considerable money must have been wasted. Would it not be as well to spend that same money in cleaning those filthy streets. We met the Emperor at a short distance from Mexico, on his way to meet the Empress. He stopped, and we had a good opportunity of seeing him. He looks better, fatter and happier than he did four months ago. The escort was composed of about twenty-five Austrian troops. The impression left upon our mind by the conversations we have had with the people while on our way, is that the Sovereigns are really personally popular. We asked everywhere, "Where is JUAREZ?" Now, it will hardly be believed in New-York, where every one imagines he knows where the persevering President is, that I am yet to find the first man who knows, or attempts to guess, or wishes to know. I am still to meet the first man who advocates the restoration of the old state of things. Every one is doubtful, and full of fear as to the stability of the present system. These poor Mexicans have so often changed masters, and every new comer has handled them so roughly, that they are rather amazed to see what is now going forward. The efforts of the present government to try to do justice to all, and to push the country ahead, is so new, so unexpected a way of proceeding, that they can hardly believe that it can last. As to the military movements, battles and victories, hanging and quartering, and the whereabouts of the Republic of Mexico, the people of New-York know all about it. They also know when the Emperor is packing. They also know how much money he takes with him. They also know that the French are going away. But here all these great events are in a mist of darkness, and nobody knows anything about them.

As you are aware, a certain Mr. LANGLAIS is here. He is supposed to be a great financier. He gets $100,000 for coming here to cipher and make gold. The Mexican Ministers, and some say the Emperor, do not approve of such missionaries being sent here to teach them the way of collecting plenty and spending little. So they made up their minds to paralyze his action. It was done in such a thoroughly Mexican way that one cannot help telling it. Mr. LANGLAIS was received with open arms; all sorts of attentions were paid him; every one of his requests and wishes at once gracefully complied with. As soon as his office was opened he asked for documents. Forth they came, from all the ministers, from all the custom-houses, from all the prefectures, from everywhere. They came small, they came large, they came simple, they came in bundles, they came in carts and upon the backs of mules. Plans and suggestions rained upon his floors. The streets are dirty—he was applied to to clean them. The markets are too close—he was asked to ventilate them. The inundation was menacing—he was appealed to to stop it. The accounts of all the departments were sent with all the minute details. Not even a bunch of carrots passed into the Imperial kitchen that the bill was not sent for his signature. The washing and ironing of the Palace was submitted to his approval. It is hardly necessary to tell the result. The prophet of the hard earth was soon smothered under the accumulation of official papers. He worked all the week and Sundays day and night, and now he is thoroughly used up and sick. His predecessor went back to France with his brain softened. Can the brain of Mr. LANGLAIS, although it be silver-clad with one hundred thousand dollars, stand so much pounding without being softened? This remains to be seen. Before taking to his bed, and while in the full vigor of his mind, the great financier found out a good deal. He opened his wise mouth and said: "The income of the Imperial government is forty millions of dollars, the expenditures are sixty millions, there is no remedy for the situation." Yes, dear reader, the French government pays that same Mr. LANGLAIS one hundred thousand dollars to say this: "There is no remedy for the situation." Could not the youngest apple-dealer in Broadway have said that much. It is to be hoped that such a brain as that of Mr. LANGLAIS may be taken away from Mexico without being softened.

MEXICANO.

THE CAPTURE OF BAGDAD.

Further particulars of the Late Raid Across the Border—The City Said to have been Captured by United States Colored Troops—Three Hundred Prisoners Taken—Half of them Join the Liberals—Measures Adopted to Maintain Our Neutrality.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 18.

A private letter from the Inspector of Customs at Clarkesville, Texas, says the One Hundred and Eighteenth Colored Infantry, under Col. DAVIS, took all the skiffs in his charge, crossed the river and captured Bagdad. They then began plundering the place and killing people. The scene was indescribable. The negroes shot men down for refusing to give up their money.

A letter from Brazos, of the 7th, to the *Times*, says Bagdad was captured on the morning of the 5th. The attacking party consisted of sixty men. They captured nearly three hundred prisoners, half of whom turned Liberals and formed a garrison of the town, the attacking party disappearing. The Liberal loss was four killed and eight wounded, and the Imperialist's loss was eleven killed and twenty-seven wounded.

Gen. CRAWFORD and ESCOBEDA, on receipt of the above intelligence, started for Bagdad. Gen. WEITZEL ordered Col. HALL, the assistant revenue officer, not to allow any one to cross until the arrival of ESCOBEDA. Gen. CRAWFORD arrived in advance of ESCOBEDA, and assumed command. ESCOBEDA requested of Gen. WEITZEL two hundred men to preserve order, which was agreed to, and the men were ordered down. A French corvette shelled the town on the 6th all day, without damage. Col. MEJIA, ESCOBEDA's post commander, has only about a dozen reliable men in Bagdad, the rest have joined Gen. CRAWFORD, who has them on board a steamer tied up to the bank of the river at Bagdad.

JAMAICA NEWS.

The Late Rebellion—Horrible Cruelties of the Soldiery—The Recall of Gov. Eyre—The Royal Commission of Inquiry—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1866.

I am sure your readers who have lived in the midst of a real rebellion—one that is now fairly ranked as the greatest civil war that history records from the very beginning of the world—must smile in contempt when they hear the Jamaica *émeute* spoken of as a rebellion, and a great rebellion, too. The Governor said it was a rebellion equal to that which occurred in India some years ago; and yet, strange to relate, in less than one week it was not only put down, but over two hundred persons said to have been connected with it were hanged. Believe me, it was nothing more than a riot—a riot certainly attended with most horrid brutalities, still—nothing but a riot. If it resembled the Indian affair in any feature, it resembled it in the savage reprisals made by the government. The rioters killed thirteen persons, and the government, in return, hanged and shot two thousand one hundred and forty.

This is ascertained by official returns and estimates; but the real numbers destroyed never can be known, for, in the disturbed district, hundreds were shot down in the bushes by the soldiers, black and white, by the Blue Jackets, and by a horde of aboriginal savages known as Maroons, to all of whom the test to find out a rebel was the color of his skin. As these avengers swept over the district, they hanged or shot every person they met with a black or brown face; and, in their malignant fury, even women and children were destroyed. In short, they killed for sport. It is related that as the troops, under Col. HOBBS came over the mountains from Port Royal Parish into St. David, where there was no disturbance, the laborers in their terror fled in all directions, and as they fled they were shot down. A great many women, some in pregnancy, some with babes in their arms, along with little boys and girls, in their alarm climbed up into trees to screen themselves, but they were all regarded as rebels and blown out of their hiding places by the rifles of their pursuers. On one plantation where the negroes remained faithful, and in the hour of danger rallied for the protection of their masters, they were subjected to a like fate. But I shall not go further into the horrid details. What I have stated will be sufficient to satisfy your readers in what respects the riot at Morant Bay may be likened to the mutiny in India.

Why was it called a rebellions, will naturally be asked. I answer it was called a rebellion, and declared to be a widespread rebellion, in order to serve political ends; but there is no evidence to show that there was any design for a general uprising, and as a proof that there was not, the fact may be cited that in no part of the island were arms found in the possession of the masses, and even in the disturbed district no more deadly weapons were found in the hands of the people than their cutlasses, which are to them the common implements of husbandry. An agricultural negro, by which I mean a negro laboring in the agricultural district, is hardly ever seen without a cutlass in his hand. Surely a people who meant to revolt and take the country into their own hands would have provided themselves with weapons! In my next I will detail some of the political ends to be served by calling the outbreak a rebellion; and what will be of greater importance still I will be able to state some facts which may justly be considered the cause of the outbreak. In the meanwhile I pass on to the record of other facts.

The Governor has been recalled. It appears that in accordance with the promise made by Earl RUSSELL to the Manchester deputation, a demand was made upon Gov. EYRE to furnish, immediately, the fullest particulars of the circumstances by which he justifies the savage reprisals which he authorized. His Excellency failed to furnish such particulars, and he was ordered to return forthwith to England. While I write His Excellency is packing up, and making all preparations to leave in the packet to sail on the 9th. The government of the colony will be temporarily administered by Mr. R. W. RAWSON, C. B., at present Governor of the Bahamas. Of this gentleman's antecedents we know nothing as yet, but it does not matter, as he will act only as Lieutenant-Governor, till a Governor-in-Chief is appointed, and I think the Imperial Government will be careful in future as to what sort of men they send to Jamaica as Governor.

It has been decided to send out a Royal Commission, to make a full and fair inquiry into the cause of the insurrection, and how far the measures of repression adopted were justified. In this move, you will perceive, the British Cabinet has been wise in time. They find that the Jamaica question has been taken up by the Liberal party, who are determined to bring it before Parliament. They know what the result will be, if a coalition takes place between the Liberals and Conservatives, and so they are anticipating the evil day by recalling Gov. EYRE and appointing a Royal Commission of Inquiry. I am still of opinion, however, that, notwithstanding these anticipatory movements, the matter will create a serious stir in Parliament. The commission will shortly arrive, and I will keep your readers fully posted up in their proceedings.

The gallant Sir LEOPOLD M. CLINTOCK is now Commodore on this station. The flag-ship *Duncan*, with Admiral JAMES HOPE, K. C. B., is still here. It is expected that Jamaica, as she once was, will be made the chief station of the North American and West India Fleet.

The Governor has appointed a commission to try "rebel" prisoners. There are about 400 persons in custody. The commission consists of the four Judges of the Supreme Court, the Police Magistrate of Kingston and two merchants, Messrs. BARCLAY and COLTHIRST.

In commercial matters great dullness prevails; but in matters agricultural bright hopes are entertained. The crops, both of sugar and coffee, promise to be good.

EDUCATION.

What the President and Members of Congress Say to it.

To the Editor of the Boston Advertiser:

Agreeably to your request, I send you a few facts connected with my recent visit to Washington.

I spent four days, and almost nights, in explaining to members of Congress my draft of a national system of education for the United States. The memorial to Congress from my native town of Medford had brought the subject before the House of Representatives. Every one approved of the movement as especially called for in this crisis of our history; and some thought it should be "the appendage of the great law of reconstruction." The letter of a member expresses what seemed to be the general impression among those who had thought upon it. He says: "It will open one of the most important discussions that has occurred for many years, and I am confident that members of Congress will take a deep interest therein. It must necessarily embrace all the educational interests of the country, naval and military, as well as civil. I shall be glad to receive from you any views you may have upon the subject, as I feel a deep interest in it, and intend to give it my earnest consideration and support."

In every conversation there came up this question: "Has Congress the constitutional power to act in the premises?" In reply I stated chronologically the grants made by Congress to different States since 1787, for education, to agricultural colleges, institutions for the blind, for the deaf and dumb, for the insane, &c., some Catholic, some Protestant. If Congress has the right to do all this, and more, has it not the right to legislate about schools? Has our general government the right to hang, and not the right to educate?

Strong as these facts are, it seems to me that Congress has not a right to require or compel any State to organize, support and manage free schools for all its children. Would not such national action infringe the constitutional law guaranteeing to each State full freedom to manage its own internal and domestic concerns in its own way, without let or hindrance? It seems to me to destroy State Rights.

What Congress has the right to do is to offer inducements to any State to establish schools and colleges, by giving public lands for those purposes.

There seems no way of securing to each child, born in the United States, an education competent to all the wants and allotments of human life, but by an amendment of the constitution, making a pure democratic-republican system of free schools, free colleges and free universities the organic law of the country.

I asked several Senators and Representatives how we should manage our cause? They all said, "Get as many memorials to Congress as you can from different sections of the country."

I learn that action has been taken, in this direction, in Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York and New-England. One member said to me, with more strength than piety, "It is —— strange that what most permanently benefits this country must always come from New-England."

In a most agreeable conversation with President JOHNSON, he assured me of his deep interest in the cause of education. I gave him a brief outline of my plan, knowing that I should receive no approbation or disapprobation from him. He ended his few comments upon it, thus: "It is a great work. I look at it with reference to the ballot-box. The power and purity of the ballot-box is our reliance and our hope; but, Mr. BROOKS, there can be no proper power or purity in the ballot-box without education. You see the importance I attach to your subject."

C. B.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SLEIGHING SKATING AND AND SLUSH.

Pedestrianism through Puddles—Sleighing over Stones—Skating upon Submerged Ice—A True and Faithful Report of the Observations of a Lynx-eyed and Indefatigable Reporter in Top Boots.

Yesterday at noon the mercury stood at 46 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, and where the sun shone the atmosphere was genial enough to have made out-of-doors quite pleasant without furs or overcoat, had it not needed something more, or something less of sunshine, to make either promenade or drive agreeable. A more uncomfortable state of street than that inflicted upon us yesterday, by those dire conspirators, the Street-cleaning Company and the thaw, can scarcely be imagined. When snow chooses to go away by this slow process, unaided in its exit by a shower of rain, developing strange wonders of the vegetable world opposite tenement-houses and along the streets converging to our model market-places, it would be well for those who incline to be dainty about their understandings or the visits paid their olfactories, to remain quietly in-doors with the windows up, unless they happen to reside in some aristocratic neighborhood where ash-barrels are called for weekly, and scavengers flourish broom and scraper at least once a month. Such luxury down-town is, of course, out of the question. There slush and slime seem so natural to the region that philosophic street scavengers refuse to disturb what they, no doubt, consider to be the normal and healthy state of things adapted admirably to the industrious beavers who burrow in it. It would be hardly fair, however, to lay all the mud of yesterday on the shoulders of the Street Cleaning Company. They make neither snow nor thaw any more than they make gigantic efforts to remove the nuisance arising from the conflict of these natural enemies.

SKATING.

With the sun honeycombing the snow that lay untrodden in parks or gardens, and turning that which lay upon the thoroughfares into impure streams, which sought their level on street and footpath, most people yesterday were not a little surprised to see the "ball up" on all the cars going Park-ward, and our indefatigable weather reporter, of whose attire top-boots formed no inconsiderable part, leaped aboard, that he might go and see for himself whether the signal was, as he expected it to prove, "a mockery, a delusion and a snare." Taking a position in the orchestra, as the front platform is facetiously termed, he learned from the communicative driver that crowds had been going to the ponds all the morning, and that the skating was first-rate. Further converse was here interrupted by the unexpected visitation of a shower of unvirgin snow, in a rapid state of decomposition, thrown up by the heels of a member of the team in hand, who had chosen the centre of a puddle on the track as the most likely place to give the inquiring reporter a taste of his quality, and of his lively appreciation of oats. Notwithstanding the weakness of our indefatigable for the open air and a cigar, this little occurrence suggested the prudence of going inside the cars, and the industrious application of a square of cambric to the removal of his general pock-marked appearance. Arriving at

THE FIFTH-AVENUE POND

he found the "banquet hall deserted," that sylvan lake without a single skater. One privileged person only, as unlike Sylvia as could ever be constructed, moved along the glassy surface. He pushed something heavily before him which grated unkindly on the ear, and which, if one is to judge by the expression of the victim's face behind it, must have been some instrument of torture born of the cunning brain of Major OATMAN. The ice looked good, but those who knew better said it wasn't, but that as soon as the sun got off the pond the upper surface would get stiff from the congealing influence alone of the eight inches of ice still underneath. This so, as on the night before, there would be lots of fun.

CENTRAL PARK.

Approaching the Park gates, the melancholy music of sleigh-bells smote our reporter painfully; for music most melancholy indeed it was to those at the same time blessed with eyes and ears. SCHILLER and POE have translated for us much that is beautiful and wondrous in the language of the bell, but not all. With their sleigh-bells pleasure alone keeps company, the air is merry with their music and the pleasant laugh of the drivers or of their silver-tongued companions. Great men live before their time, but they cannot see all the future. Neither the German poet nor the American foresaw that civilization would make such rapid strides and the general imagination become so quickened that the lovers of the sleigh, when the streets were seas of mud, would fancy themselves blest with an Arctic winter and rush persistently and vigorously through all-pervading slosh like that of yesterday. Oh melancholy bells! Drivers with a general brigandish of demeanor, and moustaches of unnatural savageness of form and inkiness of shade, followed each other fiercely up Fifth-avenue and into the gates of the park. Every horse-stride deposited its shower of neutral-tinted liquid upon the gaudy coloring of the rugs, upon the varnished panels of the sleighs, and upon the fierce visages of the drivers, still on they drove as if they had eaten nothing for a week, and their dinner was cooling up at STETSON's. No mercy for the animals, no mercy from the mud. Fashion! tyrant fashion, like the Earl King in the Danish legend, sat close behind the driver and urged him on—rasping his runners on the car tracks—thumping against uncomely paving stones whose noses had just got dry in the sunshine—dashing through the opaque pools gathered in the ruts and hollows. Fashion! Tyrant Fashion drove them on. Oh, miserable, melancholy bells! Down on the lower lake there were about two thousand people who had their irons on their feet, and whose general aspect was just about as cheerful as if they had been in the Tombs and their irons a little higher up. Imprudent commissioners had let the ball go up on the flag-pole at the arsenal, and indulgent mothers had let loose their little ones to see the fun and join in it. With the exception of a few venerable youths and a dozen or so sprightly spinsters, the crowd was intensely juvenile but not jolly. There was at least an inch of water all over the ice, and we are satisfied there were not a single pair of comfortably dry feet upon the pond. The leather has not yet been tanned, not even Dublin butt, to resist the soakage during an hour or two's swimming over ice. If diptheria does a large business for some days amongst yesterday's skaters it will be only the natural result of the mistaken hospitality of the Commissioners, in extending, on such a day, the privilege of the ponds to these imprudent youngsters. The central and upper lakes were crowded in like fashion, the ice, if possible, being worse than on the lake below, being more exposed to the sun, if not quite as badly cut up. To sum up, it was a bad day for skating, a horrid one for sleighing, and there was no pedestrian abroad yesterday who, in his efforts to step out gracefully, failed to put his foot in it with a vengeance.

New-York Prison Association.

This association held their regular annual meeting yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—JOHN DAVID WOLFE.

Vice-Presidents—Francis Lieber, LL. D., John Stanton Gould, Theo. W. Wright, LL.D., John H. Griscom, M. D., Hon. John T. Hoffman.

Corresponding Secretary—E. C. Wines, D. D., LL. D.

Recording Secretary—Frank W. Ballard.

Treasurer—Wm. C. Gilman.

Executive Committee—Hon. Wm. F. Allen, Thos. D. Anderson, D.D., John H. Anthon, Abraham Beat, William T. Booth, Cephas Brainerd, Henry K. Bull, Stephen Cutter, Hon. John W. Edmonds, Rensselaer Havens, James C. Holden, Elisha Harris, M. D., Morris K. Jesup, John H. Keyser, Prof. John Ordronaux, M. D., Samuel Osgood, D. D., John J. Owen, D. D., LL. D., George D. Phelps, George L. Prentiss, D. D., Israel Russell, Adam T. Sackett, Henry S. Terbell, James H. Titus, Sinclair Tousey.

The society has been in existence twenty years. During that time its work has been as follows:

Persons visited in prison	72,564
Complaints and charges investigated	21,928
Complaints procured to be abandoned	5,930
Accused discharged from custody	6,692
Discharged prisoners relieved	11,280
Situations procured for	3,302
Total	121,697

Local committees, acting in unison with the association, have been established in forty-four counties in the State.

Real Estate Sales—JAN. 18.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Store and lease of lot N. W. corner Washington and Barclay sts	$27,350
Store and lot adjoining above	15,500
Store and lot No. 234 Washington-st	7,200
Store and lot No. 250 Washington-st	9,600
Store and lot No. 96 Barclay-st	14,100
Lot east side Broadway, 20 ft. north 54th-st	4,750
Lot N. W. corner 7th-av. and 54th-st	6,000
Lot and small house on 7th-av. north of above	4,475
Lot and small house on 7th-av. north of above	5,000
Lot south side 65th-st., 190 ft. W. 8th-av	3,900
Lot N. W. corner 3d-av. and 75th-st	3,175
Lot adjoining above on 3d-av	1,925
Lot adjoining above on 3d-av	1,875
Lot adjoining above on 3d-av	1,775
Lot adjoining above on 3d-av	1,775

BY JAMES L. MILLER.

Lot and stable south side 18th-st., 360 feet W. 5th-avenue	12,505

Agricultural Exhibition in Austria.

The Austrian Imperial Agricultural Society, under the patronage of the Archduke CHARLES LUDWIG, proposes opening at Vienna, in the month of May of this year, an exhibition of agricultural products of the empire, also of machinery and implements for agricultural purposes from all parts of the world. The attention of American manufacturers might be profitably directed to this exhibition, as the great and daily increasing demand for agricultural machines in Austria would doubtless open to them a valuable market for their products. In 1857, a similar exhibition took place in Vienna, in which English machines were largely represented. The consequence was, that England has since then enjoyed almost a monopoly of the Austrian market for such machines.

Considering the superiority of construction, as regards solidity and simplicity, of the American agricultural machines, it cannot be doubted that the manufacturers of this country would derive great benefit by sending samples to the exhibition at Vienna.

The Austrian Committee is in correspondence with Messrs. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., who will, therefore, be able to furnish all information that may be desired. The Austrian Legation in Washington, and the Consul-General in New-York, are also in possession of all the particulars of the programme.

It is, therefore, very desirable that immediate application should be made to Messrs. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO. by those who anticipate availing themselves of the inducements offered by this exhibition, that the committee at Vienna, who will take charge of American contributions, may have time to make their arrangements accordingly.

CHURCH DUTY IN LARGE CITIES.

Lecture by Bishop Simpson—The Statistics of Vice and Work of Methodists.

Last evening, St. Paul's M. E. Church, in Fourth-avenue, was crowded to its utmost capacity by a highly respectable and attentive congregation, who listened to an eloquent lecture on "Church duty in large Cities," from Bishop SIMPSON.

In beginning, Bishop SIMPSON said there was no subject worthy of more thoughtful consideration than how a great city like this might be permeated by healthful Christian influences which shall preserve the young from the consequences of vice and immorality. We had all heard it often quoted that "God made the country, and man made the town." Writers like JEFFERSON had ventured to assert that great cities were ulcers upon the body politic. It became us to inquire whether cities may not continue to grow and yet endure. It was worth while to consider the growth of great cities. He had no doubt New-York was destined to continue a great city. And yet there were other cities of large importance. Had slavery not exercised its baneful influence over our land there was no good reason why Norfolk might not have been an extensive city. There was every probability that one day San Francisco on the Pacific coast would rival this favored city. Large cities were centres of great enterprizes, and the nearer manufactures are located to them the better they are likely to thrive. Colleges, and other places of learning, draw men of learning around them, and influences unknown to the country center themselves here. A city may be said to be a collection of circles all related associatively with each other. It is in the midst of such circumstances that Christianity seeks to do its work. The lecturer illustrated how elevated influences operated in the midst of the tumult of every-day business; showing how employers, by Christian associations, could enable the utmost stranger on the errand of mercy to do good among the employed. The city is not peopled, by any means, with a homogeneous population. Successful men of business do not remain in cities, for just as fast as they accumulate fortunes they leave for the country—hence the beautiful residences which were to be found on the banks of the Hudson and along the Sound. Men in business have connections all over the country. A man in Indiana, for instance a business man seeks for an available partnership in New-York, and he comes here in pursuit of fortune. Vicious men come here, too, and increase the difficulties of the Christian work, but it should be remembered that Christ worked in cities. True he taught in the country, in the valleys, on the hill-sides, on the lakes, the inland seas and on the shores, but his great works were peculiar to great cities where he found the blind, the lame, the halt and maimed. Nations that are wicked are divided. Look at our Indians divided into tribes. Go to Africa and the same thing is found there—no great influences are present to combine mankind. So it is in our large cities. Go into vicious neighborhoods, and you find virtuous people leaving and rents low. Vice scatters. Virtue binds, unites. What means are there which may be employed to prevent the spread of vice, and to establish the reign of virtue? People living in cities, who desire to do good, need to study the nature of the social elements which make up the city. Who are Christians and who are not? Who are believers and who are not? Who are moral and who are immoral? In our churches how little is known outside of them. People are satisfied too easily with their own church relations—their own church enjoyments. Within the shadow of our church spires may be found some of the grossest ignorance, which we ought to be trying to dispel. We should also see to it that church accommodations are provided, so that the people may have a place when asked to come in. The architects of our churches have in recent years so planned them as to be short of the very accommodations demanded by the people. He thought the Roman Catholics were considerably in advance of the Protestant churches in this respect; they provide for the wants of the greater numbers. There never could be in cities a ministerial force commensurate with that in the country. There are more Methodist preachers alone for Oregon, with a population of 60,000, than there are of all denominations in this city with its million inhabitants. The lecturer instituted a comparison between the city and the country, showing that our cities were in a vast measure uncared for by Christian effort. This difficulty must be met by building large and commodious churches in the center of every community, and dotting the outer circles with little chapels where the people might convene during the week at intervals for prayer and exhortation. He believed we could work most efficiently through church organization; not that he would underrate the efforts of the Young Men's Christian Associations now so numerous in the country. Every church should lay out its boundaries and occupy the field within those bounds. In this way the labor of the church would be more systematic. The present great want was systematic labor. The ladies should work with more system. True they were doing much good in outside organizations; but they might do more through direct church organization. Defective as was the organization of the Sisters of Mercy and other female societies of the Roman Catholic Church, he could not resist the belief that they were doing more to add to the power of that Church in this country than all its priesthood. The Church must give the women work to do, otherwise a vast power is lost to the community. There were in this city 10,000 Methodists, and also 10,000 grog shops. Was not this a painful fact? There were 25,000 people in our cellars who seldom see day light—two and a half as many as all the Methodists in the city. There were 20,000 abandoned women on our streets, twice as many as there were Methodists. These facts must be regarded by those who would seek out the path of duty, and it must be remembered that Christ sought out these very classes in cities among whom he worked. He reminded his hearers that they were moving their churches up town, away from the neighborhoods where much good could be done.

But it rejoiced him to know that the people all over the land were waking up on this subject, and asking what they should do, and how they should do it. The year 1866 is a great year. The eyes of the world are upon it. What are to be the events of this year he did not know, but he had long looked forward to it. Great improvements were on the wing. Countries hitherto distantly separated are about to shake hands in friendship. Our country able to send its million of men into the battle-field must exert a mighty influence in the march of events. It was a great year for Methodists. It was centennary year. He admonished them to measure their responsibilities, and gird themselves for the great work, and so hasten the triumph of Christ's cause and the establishment of His kingdom over the earth.

Bishop JAMES followed in a brief appeal to the assembly to remain until the application of what they had heard had been made, which was responded to by a very generous collection.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Washington's Birthday—Regulation of the Speed of Railroad Cars—Claims against the United States Government.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The President, Mr. GREEN, in the Chair.

A resolution was offered by Councilman KEECH, providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee for the Celebration of the 22d of February, (WASHINGTON's birthday,) which was adopted.

Councilman MCKAY offered the following railroad ordinance, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads:

It shall be the duty of the owners of each and every railroad car running in the city of New-York, on all railroad lines where the tracks of such lines intersect each other, to reduce the speed of their horses to a walk on approaching a point fifty feet from such intersection, and continue such speed till the cross-track is passed.

The resolution, passed by the Board of Aldermen, petitioning the members of Congress from this city, to use their influence in getting the United States Government to liquidate the claims and expenses of the Union Defence Committee, which were incurred by said committee, in the enlistment of soldiers during the war, was adopted.

The board then adjourned.

The Seventh Regiment Reception.

The preparations for the grand reception by the Seventh Regiment on the 31st inst., are being continued by the committee having the matter in charge with unabated energy.

Irving Hall will be used as a supper room, and a passage-way will be constructed from the Academy of Music to the hall. The decorations of the Academy of Music will be entirely new and prepared expressly for the occasion. An immense quantity of natural flowers will be used in the ornamentation of the academy and hall. Some new stage scenery has also been prepared for the occasion.

Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX will deliver the reception address. The invited guests, who number about five hundred, include the national, State and city officials, and all the prominent officers of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the State of New-York.

The preparations for the banquet in Irving Hall are of the most complete character, and are under the superintendence of an experienced *chef de cuisine*. It is almost needless to say that the *carte* will comprise all the epicurean delicacies that money can purchase.

Music will be furnished by three full bands, under the charge of the veteran GRAFULLA.

Tickets for the reception are now being issued and rapidly disposed of. They are limited to 1,800. The tickets themselves are marvels of the designer's and engraver's art, and are probably the most elegant invitation cards that have ever been issued in this city. They will be preserved by the guests as beautiful mementoes of a grand and delightful occasion.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

STOLE A HORSE AND SLEIGH.

Mr. ALEXANDER HOPKINS, residing at No. 345 West Twelfth-street, on Wednesday last, hired a horse and sleigh, with the usual outfit of robes, bells and blankets, in all valued at $488, from John Cooper, in Charles-street, for the purpose of enjoying a sleigh ride. On his way home Mr. HOPKINS stopped at No. 454 West Twenty-fifth-street, to let his companion out, and before going into the house he tied the horse to a post. When he came out again the equipage had disappeared. After making search he learned that a man, who gave the name of MATHEW KEHOE, was seen driving the horse up Ninth-avenue. After overtaking the sleigh Mr. HOPKINS took KEHOE into custody, and had him conveyed to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, by Officer REILLY of the same precinct. The prisoner on being brought before the court was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail. KEHOE is 25 years of age, a native of Ireland, and lives at No. 280 Avenue B.

BURGLARY.

CHARLES KIND, residing at No. 308 West Sixteenth-street, charged FRANCIS DUFFY and PETER BURKE with having effected a burglarious entry into his premises on the night of the 12th inst. by unfastening the catch of the shutter to the kitchen window, and carrying off nine pairs of boots, a pair of ladies' gaiters and a silver watch, valued in the aggregate at about $90. The complainant stated that a portion of the stolen property had been found where the accused had disposed of it, and that they had confessed to him that they had committed the burglary. The accused were arrested by Officer REILLY, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and they were committed to answer the charge at the General Sessions, in default of $2,000 bail each. BURKE is 17 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resides at No. 76 Tenth-avenue. DUFFY is 18, a native of New-York, and resides at No. 297 West Seventeenth-street.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The readers of the TIMES were yesterday morning cautioned against receiving counterfeit $1 and $2 bills on the City Bank of Perth Amboy, N. J. During yesterday afternoon P. MCKENNA, who is in business at No. 325 East Twelfth-street, and ERNEST BHLM, of No. 937 Broadway, made complaint CHARLES JOHNSON for passing the before-mentioned counterfeits with a felonious attempt. The accused was arrested by Officer DAVIS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the General Sessions, in two bonds of $1,500 each to answer both charges. JOHNSON is 19 years of age, a native of New-York, and lives at No. 475 Prince-street.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Mr. NELSON W. GRAHAM, a frequent visitor to the rooms of the Mercantile Library, in Astor-place, lost his overcoat a few evenings since, which was stolen by some unknown person. Determined to find out the thief, he again visited the library, and deposited another coat valued at $40 on the table whence the previous coat had been taken, keeping watch over the article. In a few minutes a man named JAS. T. JOHNSON came in, who, after hanging round the room, took up the second coat, and was about clearing out when the owner caught him and turned him over to Officer HOLMBALTZ, of the Fifteenth Precinct. The prisoner was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail. JOHNSON is 24 years of age, a native of Missouri, and resides in Mott-street.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

JAMES BABBITT, aged 19 years, was discovered in the act of attempting to break into the residence of Mr. SAMUEL MORRISON, on Governor's Island, by breaking a rear window, with the presumed intent of stealing $40, which was lying in the room. Officer YOUNG, of the First Precinct, arrested the accused, and he was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CONVICTION OF A COUNTERFEITER.—GALTANO LACCHESE, indicted on the charge of manufacturing counterfeit United States bills and currency, was tried in the United States District Court, Judge BENEDICT presiding, yesterday. It was shown by the evidence of Detectives VIDETO, DENTON and others that the prisoner was arrested on the morning of the 31st of October last in a small house about a mile distant from Newtown, Queens County. Nine officers were present. One of them rapped at the door, which was opened by the accused after some parleying, when he was at once taken into custody. They then proceeded to search the house, and found some paper such as is used for bank notes. On searching the cellar they discovered, buried some feet under ground, a printing press, rollers, plates, chemicals, and, in fact, everything required to manufacture $20 and $5 bills and 50 cent postal currency. The articles were sent to Brooklyn. Accused and two others were engaged in the business. His confederates were subsequently arrested. One has since escaped from jail. Detective FROST and several other witnesses were examined, after which the case was given to the jury, which rendered a verdict of guilty. JOHN DOELLY was also convicted of dealing in counterfeit United States postal currency. Sentence was reserved in both cases.

FIRE.—About 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the two-story frame building at the junction of Eleventh-street and Broadway, E. D., and it was entirely destroyed. Mr. CHARLES VALENTINE, who occupied the upper story, owned the building. His loss will foot up $2,000; insured in the Niagara Company for $700. The first story was used as a porter-house by W. H. KAYLOR, who estimates his loss at $1,200; insured in the Metropolitan for $1,000. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin. JOHN B. EVANS, a member of Neptune 7, was rather severely burned about the face and hands in consequence of his coat taking fire while he was engaged in connecting the hose with a hydrant near the burning building. His life was probably saved by his presence of mind in rolling himself in the snow.

BARN BURNED DOWN.—A barn filled with hay, situated near the corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, Gowanus, was burned down with contents on Wednesday evening last. The premises were occupied by Mr. PETER BRAIKEN, and owned by Mr. LOCKWOOD. Total damage about $500. Insured.

BURGLARY.—The pump manufactory of MURDOCK & BROS., No. 30 Main-street, was feloniously entered on Wednesday night, and robbed of a coat worth $18, and a brass pump-box valued at $10, with which the thieves escaped.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE NINE THOUSAND DOLLAR JEWELRY ROBBERY IN NEWARK.—On the night of the 9th of December last, the extensive jewelry manufactory of Messrs. BALDWIN & CO., situated on Franklin-street, Newark, was entered by burglars, who succeeded in breaking open a large iron safe, from which they abstracted diamond stones and jewelry, in all amounting to about $9,000. Yesterday afternoon two men, named CHARLES and LEWIS LINDAUR, were arrested in New-York by Officers WOOLBRIDGE and DUNN, of the Sixth Precinct Police, and taken to Newark, on a charge of being concerned in the robbery. The prisoners were committed at the Police-station to await examination. CHARLES LINDAUR claims to be a horse-dealer, and LEWIS states that he keeps an exchange-office in New-York. About three months since, as is alleged, the wife of the latter was arrested on a charge of picking the pockets of nine ladies at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, and is now in the Essex County Jail awaiting trial.

THE LATE FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN HOBOKEN.—The inquest on the body of JOHN HEINTZE, who was run over and killed in Washington-street, Hoboken, on Sunday night last, by one of the Union Hill cars, was concluded before Coroner AVERY, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by being run over by car No. 14 of the Hoboken and Weehawken Railroad, and that they exonerate the driver, CHARLES RAYMER and the conductor, JAMES BLACKMUR, from all blame in the matter. The jury censure the railroad company for running their cars on the left, instead of the right-hand track, and recommend that the custom be changed; and they further recommend that the rate of speed at which the cars are run through the lower part of the city be decreased at once.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND ROBBERY AT THE DEPOT.—Yesterday forenoon, a man named MICHAEL FLOOD, of Elizabeth, appeared before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, and made affidavit that while attempting to pass through the gate of the New-Jersey Railroad Depot leading to the ferry, he was assaulted by two of the gate-tenders, AZARIAH CAMPBELL and WILLIAM DRAYTON, who choked, struck and kicked him, and that while the violence was being perpetrated, he was robbed of a wallet containing $40. The difficulty arose in consequence of the complainant refusing to give up his car ticket, which, he claimed, was good for a return passage. The accused parties were arrested by Officer DEVINE, and gave bonds in $300 each for their appearance.

DEATH BY FALLING FROM A BUILDING.—About 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a tinsmith named EDWARD GERMAN, engaged in tinning the roof of the new St. Peter's Church, in Grand-street, Jersey City, fell from the top of the building to the ground, a distance of seventy feet, and was almost instantly killed. The deceased resided at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, New-York, and leaves a widow and several children.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR—A man named JAMES LOWNEY was arrested at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by Officers KILLCAULEY and MANN, on a charge of attempting to burglariously enter the clothing store of SAMUEL KRAUSE, No. 4 Newark-avenue, Jersey City. When discovered the outer door had been opened and the accused was in the act of slipping the bolt to the inside door. He was held for trial.

[Advertisement.]

The mouth is Cupid's favorite feature,
The most expressive gift of nature,
With the SOZODONT keep pure
Its rose and ivory furniture.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Erin	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Jan. 20	New-York	Hamburg.
Arago	Jan. 20	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

England	Jan. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 3	Southampton	New-York.
Washington	Jan. 5	Havre	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 10	Hamburg	New-York.
New-York	Jan. 17	Southampton	New-York.

New-Orleans, Havana and S. America.

New-York	Jan. 20	Aspinwall.
Santiago de Cuba	Jan. 20	Nicaragua.
Fung Shuey	Jan. 20	New-Orleans.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe, via Hamburg, per steamer *Borussia*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.; via Falmouth and Havre, per steamer *Arago*, same day, at 1 P. M.; via Queenstown, per steamer *City of Baltimore*, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Post Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	A. M. and P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 1:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Matanzas, for New-Orleans.—Mrs. Turner, G. H. Moore, Charles Ceer, A. Fernandez, R. Puebla, F. Morini, F. Rumel, Mrs. Webb and 2 daughters, B. H. Brennan and 3 boys, C. A. Bramhall, J. B. Nutro, Lloyd Jacobs, George Smith, Jacob Foskey, O. A. Robinson, W. B. Chase, J. Auguste, wife and 3 children, J. S. and F. E. Atwood, J. McGifford, W. Offerman, J. Walford, J. Hawkins, W. Crocker, Wm. H. Cornelius, E. Rorsini, R. Jackson, A. Benlow, N. Smith, R. Harris, C. D. Curtis, Geo. Wilson, Fred. Sawyer, C. G. Tillon, Ellen Hartman, William Otis, Edward Edwards, F. Voeglin, C. J. Boyd, Wm. D. Gibson, James Lewis, D. McElhorn, Jos. Rodriguez, Max Schron, C. J. Pitts, W. Bowen, L. Purnell, P. Butler, B. Taylor, Mrs. Maltby, W. Bennett, J. Bishop, A. Edgcombe, R. Thompson, wife, child and servant, E. S. Bell, A. W. Hague, J. Coleman, H. Fairfield, J. F. Munson, G. W. Read, W. W. Simpson, B. F. Hoyt, D. Nellinger, Mr. Abrahams, L. Honigsburger, F. Chase, Flora Chase, W. Wetherbee, H. E. Thompson, J. W. Whitaker, H. Matthews, H. McGilroy, M. Dappelmayer, J. C. Smith, W. Williams, C. Colton and wife, H. Ellery and sister, J. P. Moore, H. E. Allen, M. W. Clark, J. Pollard, E. P. Merrell, W. H. Bellows, Mr. Bryant, E. W. Hatch, J. Woods and wife, L. Palen, N. Hammer, and 55 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morning Star, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Britton and daughter, Edmond Murphy, F. W. Flitner, Gardner Ball, Hugh Jones, E. J. Baker, J. Lawrence, Chas. H. Emmons, Willard Sayles, Mrs. Sarah Harby, Miss Emma Levy, S. G. Kruger, W. Well, Mark Crosby, Alex. Villiet, J. Chantegrel, Mark Oganritch, W. Jacobs, John S. Thompson, John Barrett, John Brady, and 53 U. S. colored troops.

In steamship Manhattan, from Vera Cruz and Havana—L. Newman, Mrs. Newman and child, Miss Newman, L. Huttner, wife and daughter, Mr. Loisel, W. B. Reynolds, G. Train, Jno. Pierce, Chas. St. Charles, Mr. Brown. From Havana—Mr. Veircke, Miss Kate Crowley, Mrs. Tallerin, C. Bourdio, Juan Garcia, Geo. Eliot, William James, Miss Lizzie Lyon, Mrs. Zourdre, N. Quintana, Don Pepe Portada, Juan Sevrira, G. Smanziger.

In steamship Montezuma, from Kingston, Jam.—G. De Cordova, Mrs. A. J. C. De Leon and 2 children, Mrs. J. C. De Leon, 3 children and nurse, H. Graffiin, H. C. Hall, Mr. Garsion, M. Montufac, Mr. Lindo, Mr. Hilgrove.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 21	Sun sets	5 02	Moon sets	8 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 45	Gov. Island	10 34	Hell Gate	11 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Matanzas, Liesgang, New-Orleans, Garrison & Allen; Lo, Merrill, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Glaucus, Gale, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Moneha, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Hunter, Rogers, Savannah, L. L. Jones; Gen. Custer, Beckett, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick.

Steamers Eastern City, Mundy, Philadelphia, Thorn & Tobias; Wm. Woodward, Reynolds, South Amboy, W. Dalzell.

Bark Laura, (Pruss.,) Blanck, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Adelphi, (Br.,) Bohn, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Kildare, (Br.,) Smith, Mansanilla, J. F. Whitney & Co.; S. G. Adams, Patridge, Havana, Trujillo & Vining; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Messenger, Rio Grande de Sul, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners Flash, Davis, Wilmington, P. G. Neff; D. A. Johnson, Tuthill, Mobile, I. B. Gager; Jessie Jones, (Br.,) Lang, St. Kitts, McColl & Frith.

Arrived.

Steamship Morning Star, Quick, New-Orleans Jan. 2, and Havana 13th, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. A. Raynor.

U. S. steamer Laburnum, Acting Master Jas. A. Cook, Port Royal Jan. 5. Saw schr. Zampa ashore at Barnegat; went ashore at high water morning of the 17th.

Steamship Montezuma, (Br.,) Hamshaw, Kingston, Jam., Jan. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Steamship Manhattan, Turner, Vera Cruz Jan. 7, via Havana 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. A. Whitney. 17th, lat. 35 24, lon. 74 48, signalized brig Caroline, of Baltimore, bound N.

Steamship Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore, with mdse. to J. B. Smull.

Steamer Eastern City, Monday, Philadelphia 24 hours, with mdse. to Thorn & Tobias.

Ship Gaspee, (of Providence,) Andros, Cardiff 49 ds., with railroad iron to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Ship Persia, (of Bath,) Doane, Leghorn Dec. 8, and Gibraltar Nov. 16, with marble, rags, &c., to W. J. Pate. Had heavy weather, stove boat and received other slight damage.

Bark Ocean Home, Brandt, Apalachicola 14 ds., with cotton to J. E. Ward & Co. Has had severe gales the entire passage. Left in port, ready for sea, bark Annie, of Newcastle, Me., for New-York, with cotton.

Bark Earl of Shaftesbury, (Dan.,) Kronman, Singapore Sept. 3, and St. Helena Nov. 26, with mdse. to Baring Bros. & Co. Had heavy weather on this coast, stove bulwarks and damaged rudder.

Bark Iona, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Seward, Buenos Ayres 64 ds., with wool and hides to order.

Bark Fleetwing, Davis, Mobile 15 ds., with cotton to order.

Bark Valkyrien, (Dan.,) Broberg, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to James Patrick & Co.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Port Spain, Trinidad, 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left no vessels.

Brig Bravo, (Swed.,) Cervier, Rio Janeiro 66 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Kanagawa, (of Jersey,) Villett, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Brig Exile, (Br.,) Funchion, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Ida L. Ray, Ray, Jacksonville 14 ds., with lumber to Peck & Church. Dec. 13, lat. 33 11, lon. 73 56, spoke schr. Triumph, of Bridgton, N. J., from Boston, bound to Philadelphia, having shifted ballast, and intended to put into Hatteras—wished to be reported. Dec. 14, lat. 35 15, lon. 74 20, saw same schr. again, with signals of distress flying; bore down to her, and found the vessel leaking badly and foresail blown away: at their request took off Capt. Mills and four men and brought them to this port.

Brig Willie, (of Salcombe,) Wood, Patras 61 ds., with fruit to Geo. F. Bulley. 9th and 10th inst., encountered a heavy gale from N. to N. F.; stove bulwarks and split sails. The Br. schr. Jehu, for New-York, sailed a few days previous.

Brig Costa Rica, Cassady, Aspinwall 27 ds., in ballast to J. F. Joy. Has been 17 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. and N. N. E. gales; been blown across the Stream three times. Jan. 10, saw a schr. running to S. under bare poles.

Brig Rush, Raynor, Saltilla River, Ga., 13 ds., with timber to L. L. Jones.

Brig Catharina, (Hanov.,) Witt, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Emily Fisher, (of Eastport,) Perkins, Swan Island 23 ds., with guano to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Geo. Darby, Snow, Saltilla River, Ga., 12 ds., with timber to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had heavy weather; stove bulwarks and lost part of deck-load.

Schr. American, (Br.,) Nicholson, Cornwallis, via Portland, 14 ds., with potatoes to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. R. Mason, Marting, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters to H. Miller.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edwards, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lamartine, Johnson, Norfolk, Va., 12 ds., with wood.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Hammonds, Baltimore 12 ds., with coal.

Schr. H. W. Johnson, Garrison, from the wreck of the steamship Mary A. Boardman.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C.

Schr. Helen Mar, Higginson, Baltimore, for Portland.

SAILED—Steamers Fjag, Matanzas, the latter anchored at Quarantine.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., light.

Below.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, from London Dec. 9.

Also one ship, two barks and two brigs, unknown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 18—Arr. brigs Isabel, from New-Orleans; George Gilchrist, from Key West: schr. East Wind, Jeremie.

Also arr. steamer Mary Sanford, New-York.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 16—Arr. schrs. Grace Girdler, Smith, Boston, for Baltimore; Leading Breeze, Paine, do. for Nansemond, Va.

17th—Arr. bark Andes, Dalling, Philadelphia, for Portland; sld. hence 4th inst.; took the gale of the 7th off Nantucket, and was obliged to carry sail to keep clear of the South Shoal; shifted cargo and split sails, &c.; drifted off to lat. 35 40, lon. 67½. On the 14th inst., lat. 39, lon. 70 25, spoke Prussian ship Germania, Franke, from Baltimore for Rotterdam, who kindly supplied us with provisions.

Sailed—Brig Herbert, for New-Orleans; Revenue cutter Miami; schrs. Mary B. Smith, Ruth W. Atwood; Ella May.

8 A. M., wind W.

In port—Bark Andes, brig Star Castle, (Br.;) schrs. J. B. Austin, R. L. Fay, Mary S. Lunt, Union Flag, Josiah Whitehouse, Aid, Ida Wheeler, Alonzo C. Austin, Ella, (Br.,) Ruth H. Baker, Addie P. Stimpson, Henrietta, Walter Raleigh, Edward H. Furber, Lucy A. Orcutt, Charlotte Fish, John McAdam, Amelia, Boston, Grace Girdler and Leading Breeze.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Robert Caldwell, Capt. McCormick, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived 15th, reports: 12th inst., lat. 35, about 100 miles of the land, saw steamship Charles Benton, from Newbern, N. C., with loss of rudder, bound to New-York.

The ship Escort, recently sunk by the ice in the North River, still lies in the same place. The Coast Wrecking Co. are busily to work at her, and expect to have her up in a day or two.

The bark Tejuca, arrived the 17th, is consigned to Brown & Vanderbilt.

The steamer Fankee, from New-York, arrived at St. Jago de Cuba 10th inst.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 18.—The schr. Zampa, of East Machias, from Martinique, with sugar, is ashore at Old Cranberry Inlet, 10 miles N. of Barnegat.

Spoken, &c.

Agnes—schr., of Mystic, hence for Apalachicola, 4 ds. out, Jan. 14, lat. 35 47, lon. 75 10.

Good Hope—ship, 32 ds. from New-York for San Francisco, Dec. 18, lat. 20 S., lon. 32.

Hazo—ship, of Mystic, 106 ds. from San Francisco for New-York, Jan. 8, lat. 32 35, lon. 71 07.

Rising Dawn—bark, from Baltimore for Cork, Jan. 12, lat. 33, lon. 08—had been hove down two ds. previous in a gale; shifted cargo and sprung topmast.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Nov. 16, barks Bidwell, for New-York, ldg.; Eliza Young, for do.; Col. Scott, dischg.; Normandy, do.; Minnie Gordon, do.

At Vera Cruz, Jan. 7, bark Rapid, Marschalk, for New-York Jan. 8.

At Rio Janeiro, Dec. 13, ship Carioca, for New-York next day.

Ladies & Gentlemen
OUT OF THE CITY,
TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE AND SEND TO
E. A. BROOKS, Ag't,
Importer and Manufacturer of
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
575 Broadway, New York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.

First. Place the foot upon a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure A.
Second. Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure B, viz:
1st.—The Ball of the foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ancle.
6th.—The Calf.

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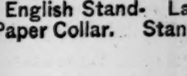
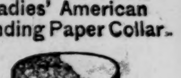
PAPER COLLARS
AND CUFFS FOR
LADIES
& GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
387 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Ladies' Victoria Turn-over Paper Collar.

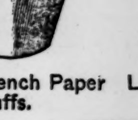
Ladies' Empress Turn-over Paper Collar.



Ladies' English Standing Paper Collar.



Ladies' American Standing Paper Collar.



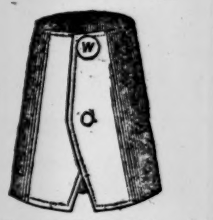
Ladies French Paper Cuffs.

Ladies' English Paper Cuffs.

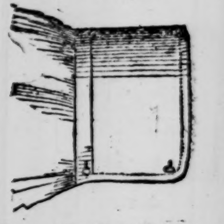
Gentlemen's Piccadilly Paper Collar.

Gentlemen's Standing Paper Collar.

Gentlemen's Turnover Paper Collar.



Cents. Reversible Paper Cuffs.



Cents. English Paper Cuffs.

Ladies' Collars from 75 cents to $2 per 100.
Gentlemen's Collars from $2 50 to $4 per 100.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—These are the only paper collars and cuffs that are made from pure linen stock.
NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—Wholesale Price-List sent by mail. Also, one collar for sample.

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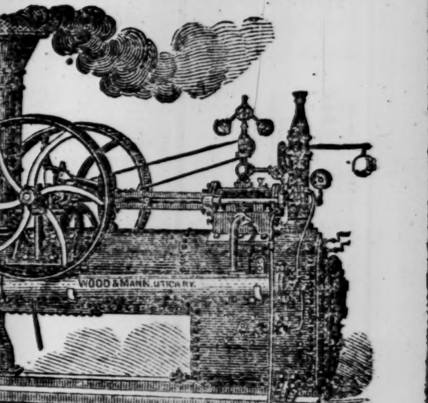
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,

OFFICIAL DRAWING, JAN. 9, 1866.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
7	400	7480	400	13280	1000	19471	500	24653	200
178	200	7517	200	13283	400	19756	200	24655	400
284	400	7594	200	13292	200	19758	200	24662	200
331	200	7604	200	13347	400	19857	1000	24773	500
416	200	7660	400	13359	1000	19896	1000	24900	500
576	400	7764	200	13549	200	19978	400	24904	200
593	500	7810	400	13659	200	19925	200	25089	200
633	200	7878	400	13736	500	19965	500	25139	400
811	500	7953	500	13755	400	20009	500	25161	400
903	1000	8053	500	13797	200	20037	1000	25186	500
948	200	8114	400	13846	200	20103	200	25193	500
1075	200	8128	200	14049	200	20105	200	25229	200
1127	400	8250	400	14124	400	20321	400	25274	1000
1278	200	8270	200	14251	200	20354	400	25310	1000
1484	1000	8510	1000	14379	400	20431	200	25336	400
1706	1000	8616	200	14409	100000	20483	400	25531	200
1800	200	8706	200	14508	500	20528	500	25581	200
1844	500	8709	400	14681	500	20546	200	25673	400
1983	200	8727	400	14793	200	20637	200	25706	400
2660	500	8776	400	14798	200	20905	200	25755	200
2231	400	8808	400	14893	200	21139	200	25772	200
2302	400	8860	400	14959	200	21173	400	25801	200
2365	1000	8933	200	15026	200	21218	200	25819	500
2722	400	8958	400	15067	200	21236	400	25914	400
3239	200	9056	200	15118	400	21356	400	25945	200
3368	200	9116	400	15174	200	21510	400	25999	200
3509	200	9119	200	15194	200	21546	400	26013	200
3532	10000	9272	500	15209	400	21564	400	26231	400
3557	400	9274	200	15258	400	21659	1000	26236	500
3769	400	9408	400	15396	200	21699	400	26288	400
3921	200	9438	400	15403	1000	21728	200	26308	200
4056	1000	9453	500	15470	400	21765	400	26343	400
4211	200	9454	200	15489	500	21788	400	26351	1000
4219	500	9487	200	15666	1000	22012	500	26434	200
4301	200	9560	400	15819	500	22041	200	26601	500
4323	400	10052	200	15824	400	22055	500	26704	400
4430	400	10096	200	15936	500	22097	400	26841	200
4443	400	10108	400	15955	200	22107	500	26869	400
4477	200	10155	200	16126	200	22117	200	26901	500
4480	200	10234	400	16244	200	22194	400	26960	1000
4547	200	10272	400	16307	400	22378	500	27054	200
4582	200	10286	400	16512	500	22384	500	27081	200
4609	400	10351	200	16516	200	22440	400	27117	400
4611	200	10555	200	16582	200	22445	400	27122	200
4624	400	10567	200	16630	200	22541	200	27142	200
4705	400	10614	400	16667	400	22725	200	27263	400
4846	200	10627	200	16762	200	22763	200	27291	200
4948	400	10656	500	16798	1000	22797	200	27313	400
5030	400	10762	200	17083	1000	22873	200	27369	200
5063	400	10804	500	17108	400	22881	500	27559	200
5201	400	10869	200	17117	200	22967	400	27593	400
5297	200	11039	200	17142	500	22970	400	27634	400
5313	1000	11109	200	17300	200	22975	200	27663	500
5328	400	11140	400	17446	500	22981	400	27771	500
5337	200	11192	500	17580	25000	22993	200	27833	50000
5578	200	11216	500	17603	200	23022	200	27841	200
5686	400	11263	500	17729	400	23152	5000	28115	200
5704	1000	11605	200	17764	200	23176	200	28137	500
5735	200	11861	200	17889	500	23213	400	28251	1000
5748	500	11866	200	17958	200	23276	200	28321	500
5811	200	11875	200	17988	200	23364	200	28368	200
5955	500	11883	200	17969	500	23424	1000	28396	400
5964	200	11953	200	18141	500	23461	200	28445	200
5980	200	12179	200	18371	400	23542	200	28499	200
5991	400	12269	400	18557	500	23539	200	28640	200
6020	400	12271	200	18667	400	23553	400	28681	200
6686	400	12381	400	18695	400	23560	400	28710	200
6789	200	12440	200	18741	200	23622	200	28832	1000
6818	200	12796	200	18797	200	23644	1000	28869	400
6871	200	12805	200	19023	200	23651	200	29175	400
7118	200	12864	200	19025	400	24005	5000	29210	400
7121	500	12969	500	19076	200	24129	500	29347	200
7185	200	12975	200	19259	1000	24289	400	29389	200
7392	200	13077	400	19265	400	24512	400	29643	500
7436	400	13129	400	19270	1000	24605	500	29733	200
7445	400	13179	1000	19335	200	24617	400	29762	500
7448	500	13226	200	19414	400				

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

14401	1000	27834	500	17575	400	3538	200	23140	200
14402	1000	27835	500	17576	400	3539	200	24001	200
14403	1000	27836	500	17577	400	3540	200	24002	200
14404	1000	27837	500	17578	400	23131	200	24003	200
14405	1000	27838	500	17579	400	23133	200	24004	200
14406	1000	27839	500	3531	200	23134	200	24006	200
14407	1000	27840	500	3533	200	23135	200	24007	200
14408	1000	17571	400	3534	200	23136	200	24008	200
14410	1000	17572	400	3535	200	23137	200	24009	200
27831	500	17573	400	3536	200	23138	200	24010	200
27832	500	17574	400	3537	200	23139	200		

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 129, Jan. 18, 1866.

6, 46, 61, 48, 3, 56, 45, 75, 14, 88, 9, 31.

KENTUCKY—CLASS 130, Jan. 18, 1866.

74, 19, 50, 48, 4, 35, 61, 84, 20, 89, 43, 77.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 29, Jan. 18, 1866.

44, 32, 46, 69, 36, 10, 71, 3, 75, 39, 67, 2.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 30, Jan. 18 1866.

27, 21, 68, 10, 71, 61, 59, 24, 35, 14, 62, 57.

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